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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri
63105

January 27, 1987

Dear Eric:

Please accept the enclosed photocopies with my compliments. They should answer your question on the 1796 Edwards ½ cent.

Hoping I have been of help, I am

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Frank'.

Francis D. Campbell
Librarian

A. N. A. Convention
Auction Sale

August 16-17-18-19, 1961

Hotel Biltmore – Atlanta, Georgia

* * * * *

ORDER OF SALE

FIRST SESSION:

Friday Afternoon, 1:00 P.M. - Lots 1 to 600

SECOND SESSION:

Friday Evening, 7:00 P.M. - Lots 601 to 1248

THIRD SESSION:

Saturday Afternoon, 1:00 P.M. - Lots 1249 to End

+-----+

RARE UNITED STATES

FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS

U. S. CURRENCY AND MEDALS

+-----+

CATALOGUED AND SOLD BY

James Kelly

LICENSED AND BONDED AUCTIONEER

WORLD NUMISMATIQUES, INC.

Three Thirty Three West First Street, Dayton 2, Ohio

JAMES KELLY, President

HELEN PRICE, Treasurer

U.S. HALF CENTS



- 1382. 1793 Only year of this type. Obverse Fine, reverse slightly better. Was purchased as Very Fine and cost \$300.00
- 1383. 1794 Large planchet, lettered edge. Reverse struck at right angles to obverse. Shows very little wear. Reportedly cost \$350.00
- 1384. 1795 Lettered edge, punctuated date, G-3. Fine or slightly better, valued at \$175.00
- 1385. 1796 Thin planchet, plain edge, pole to cap. The famous Dr. Edwards coin, records state only 12 struck and possibly fewer exist today. Practically Uncirculated, medium brown color. Latest auction record was \$675.00, although one was advertised in April, 1960 for \$1,250.00
- 1386. 1797 Lettered edge, struck on planchet cut down from 1796 Cent, "6" plain in obverse field. "America" on reverse is not sharp; however, this is due to striking rather than wear. Considered Very Fine by consignor. While one of the finest specimens we have ever seen, prefer to call it Very Good to Fine, Valued at \$500.00.
- 1387. 1797 Plain edge, G-2. Thick planchet and low head as on the lettered edge variety. About Fine, rare, valued at \$150.00
- 1388. 1804, 1809 Fine to Very Fine, 2pieces --
- 1389. 1804 Plain 4. Very Fine plus --
- 1390. 1807-26-28-29 Good to About Fine, 4 pieces --
- 1391. 1809, 1854 Very Fine plus, 2 pieces --
- 1392. 1809, 1851 Fine or better, 2 pieces --
- 1393. 1811 Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated, dark steel color. Rare and choice, valued at \$235.00
- 1394. 1826, 1857 Fine or slightly better, 2 pieces --

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS

Rare Original 1831

- 1395. 1831 Original, Uncirculated light brown color. One of the rarest of the Half Cents as the 1831 was struck for circulation which was not true of some of the later originals, as well as re-strikes. Actually, one of the rarest copper coins in the United States series and could easily bring the consignor's estimate of \$1,000.00
- 1396. 1835, 1857 Very Fine or slightly better, 2 pieces --
- 1397. 1836 Original, Red and blue toned Proof, nearly full brilliancy. Purchased at the A.N.A. Sale in 1959, valued by consignor at \$600.00.
- 1398. 1841 Small berries, so-called Re-strike. Brilliant iridescent red and purple Proof, trace of die break from second to seventh star. A magnificent coin of great rarity, valued at \$500.00
- 1399. 1848 Small berries, so-called Re-strike. Reddish brown Proof, considerable brilliancy. It is doubtful if more than one dozen specimens exist. Worth close to \$500.00



United States Large Cents



- 1400. 1793 Sh-6 Wreath type with plain edge, believed to be unique. Extremely Fine and most certainly guaranteed genuine. Extremely rare, the consignor claims to have paid \$2,500.00.

✓ Mehl Quality Sale 111

CATALOG

CONSIGNMENT FROM THE WORLD-FAMOUS
COLLECTION

and Property of

HIS MAJESTY, FAROUK I, KING OF EGYPT!



UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOLD AND PLATINUM
COINS, WITH MANY RARITIES

Both varieties of the 1798 \$10.00; Brilliant Proof 1863 \$2.50 Gold;
\$3.00 Gold with Portrait of Lincoln. Largest Collection
of Platinum Coins Ever Offered in U. S., Etc.

Also

The Dr. Christian A. Allenburger Collection

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES SILVER AND COPPER COINS

1793 TO 1946

AND THE

Dr. Russell H. Renz Collection

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

United States Currency; U. S. and Foreign Gold; Pioneer Gold;
Curious Coins, Etc.

ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE AT

A U C T I O N

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1948

Catalogued and to be sold by

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building

Fort Worth, Texas

In my Forty-Eighth Successful Numismatic Year

U. S. COPPER CENTS & HALF CENTS, 1796

Lot No.

- 398 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Even close date. Milled borders on reverse but none on obverse. Originally purchased as extremely fine. I classify it here as very fine. A pin-point nick on center of reverse. Even light brown surface. A most acceptable specimen of this rarity. Record over \$60.00 for similar specimen.
- 399 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Curved date, 6 very much slanting. Suction marks at chin. Partly milled borders on obverse and full milled borders on reverse. Strictly fine. Rare. Auction record for similar specimen up to \$40.00.
- 400 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Date spaced, 1796. Die breaks through 96. Light nick on obverse. Partly milled border on obverse and full milled border on reverse. Strictly fine. Catalogs for \$20.00 and retails for more.
- 401 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Evenly spaced date. Slight milled borders on obverse and partly on reverse. Strictly very good. Free from any serious nicks or dents. Very scarce.

Choice Specimen of the Extremely Rare 1796 Half-Cent

Lot No. 402

Half-Cent 1796. Variety with pole. Plain edge, as all are. I unhesitatingly classify this coin as extremely fine, very near uncirculated. It is sharply struck and only the highest portions show slight cabinet friction. I doubt very much if this coin has ever been in circulation. The milling on obverse is wide and deep but not well centered. The reverse is the same but also not evenly centered. The surface is an even light brown with traces of original mint red on reverse. A tiny spot on lower right obverse, not affecting the appearance of the value of this rarity. One of the best known specimens of this the rarest date Half-Cent. Purchased by Dr. Allenburger from S. H. Chapman many years ago.

The SILVER and COPPER COINS of 1797

The silver coinage of 1797 consisted of Dollars, Half-Dollars, Dimes and Five-Cents silver. The copper: Cents and Half-Cents.

- 403 **Dollar, 1797.** Variety with six stars to right of bust and ten to left. Reverse, large letters in legend. **Beautiful uncirculated Specimen.** Sharp with bold impression and every star filled. Die suction marks on obverse and very light, hardly noticeable, file marks on reverse. A tiny light nick at eagle's beak, probably due to another coin falling on it. With full bright mint luster. Just about as perfect as the day it was minted. Rare and valuable so choice. A similar specimen is my Sale of the Roe Collection brought \$112.50.
- 404 Dollar, 1797. Same type as last, six stars to right and ten to left of bust. Strictly very fine. Catalogs \$27.50 but has an auction record for much more.

MEHL QUALITY SALE 114

UNITED STATES GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS

The Collections of

SAMUEL M. RAPOPORT

Allentown, Pennsylvania

BEN F. FIELD

Los Angeles, California

MISS RUBY DIAMOND

Tallahassee, Florida

and

Beautiful and Rare Coins, Medals,
Orders and Decorations

From the Collection of and Consigned by

**HIS MAJESTY, FAROUK I
KING OF EGYPT**

Also Some Very Rare Pioneer Gold Coins

Property of

ALFRED WALTERS

New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE AT

AUCTION

TUESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1951

ALL BIDS BY MAIL

Catalogued and To Be Sold by

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

MEHL BUILDING

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS, 1795-1800

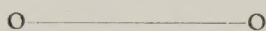
Lot No.

- 8 1795 Thick planchet; lettered edge, but with punctuated date. A beautiful extremely fine specimen with glossy steel color. Only a shade from uncirculated. Rare and valuable so choice. Said to have cost \$85.00.
- 9 1795 Thin planchet; plain edge. Variety with punctuated date and with pole to cap. Gilbert 4. Extremely fine; just a shade from uncirculated; nice even medium olive surface. A beautiful coin and quite rare so choice. (Valued at \$30.00)
- 10 1795 Thin planchet. Without pole to cap. A difficult variety to find choice. This specimen is strictly extremely fine with the reverse nearly uncirculated; even glossy olive surface. Cost \$36.00 several years ago and certainly worth it.
- 11 1796 The rarest date of the entire series of Half-Cents. Variety with pole to cap. An evenly struck and evenly circulated specimen. The wear is evenly distributed. The coin can be classed as strictly fine for this rarity. The obverse is rather bold. The coin as a whole has a nice even olive surface. It was classified by former owner as very fine. Superior to the Atwater specimen which brought \$235.00 in 1946. This coin today, at retail, should bring at least \$350.00.
- 12 1796 Another specimen as last, but of an entirely different die. Liberty head slightly different and the reverse is also of a slightly different die. It is the variety with pole. This coin is from the Dr. Allenburger Collection and formerly from S. H. Chapman, from whom it was purchased many, many years ago. In the Allenburger Sale, in 1948, it was cataloged as sharply struck and strictly extremely fine, nearly uncirculated; light brown surface. It brought \$355.00, but in this choice condition it should be worth much more.
- 13 1797 **The excessively rare variety with lettered edge.** The best specimen of this rarity that I recall ever handling or seen. This may and may not mean anything, but to my way of thinking, this coin is by far more rare than the 1796 Half-Cent. Such great collections as the Dunham, Atwater, Dr. Allenburger and others did not even have a single specimen. It was purchased as very fine, and for this rarity I think it is a just classification. But to be on the safe side, I'll call the coin, as a whole, strictly fine, and on this classification there can certainly be no difference of opinion. The last specimen offered was in the Neil Collection in 1947, where a specimen not nearly as choice brought \$105.00. In my opinion this particular coin today should bring nearly double that amount.
- 14 1797 Plain edge. Variety with 1 over 1 of date. Uncirculated, beautiful olive surface, slightly glossy. Struck over another coin, evidence of which shows on reverse. Rare so choice. Cost \$30.00 several years ago. These beautiful little coins in uncirculated condition are more rare than the large cents as far fewer are known to exist.
- 15 1800 There is only one variety of this date Half-Cent. Nearly uncirculated, nice color. Very scarce. Catalogs \$4.00 in only fine. This coin cost over \$8.00.

AUCTION CATALOGUE

Nos. 32 - 33

Concluding the Sale of the
WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES SILVER COINS



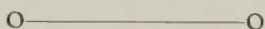
Featuring

The Series of Half Dimes, Three Cent Pieces and Dimes
as well as

The Complete Series of U.S. 3 Cent
and 5 Cent Nickel Coins

and a

Splendid Series of U. S. Half Cents.



With attributions to the Standard Reference Works

To be sold at **Public Auction**
in **TWO SESSIONS**

Friday, May 11th, 1945 at 7:30 P. M.
and Saturday, May 12th, 1945 at 2:00 P. M.

at the

NUMISMATIC GALLERY

42 EAST 50th STREET

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
333—G-5. Plain edge, without pole; 9 berries. There is a triple leaf under IT. Fine with dark even surface. Scarce.	\$13.50	\$12.00
334—G-6. Plain edge, without pole; 7 berries, pronounced die break on reverse. Very good to fine, scarce.	\$8.00	\$6.50

1796

335—G-1. With pole to cap. In extremely fine condition, this splendid coin has retained some traces of original red. Unquestionably one of the finest known specimens, it cost \$1,000 many years ago. It certainly should bring no less today. A prize addition to any half cent collection.	—	\$750.00
336—The Edwards Die Half Cent of 1796 (with pole to cap). Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$22.50
337—Uniface Striking of the Edwards Die. Reverse only, obverse blank. Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$17.50

1797

338—G-1. Lettered edge, with pole. Only good to very good, but rare.	\$35.00	\$27.50
339—G-2. Plain edge, with pole; date close to bust. A die break from chin. Fine, scarce.	\$20 00	\$22 50
340—G-3. Plain edge, with pole; date distant from bust. Fine, scarce.	\$20.00	\$12.50

Bruce Lorch
Rare Coin Investments
P.O. Box 236, State College, PA 16804
Tel (814) 237-6761 ♣ FAX (814) 235-1946

July 24, 1996

R. Tettenhorst
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, MO 63178

Dear Mr. Tettenhorst:

My colleague Jim McGuigan kindly supplied me with a copy of your article on the Edwards 1796 half cent (from 1988). I know little of you, but your article was enlightening and has encouraged me to write to you.

The enclosed photos are of a piece I acquired last year from a Pennsylvania estate; and judging by the time period when this large collection was assembled it would seem possible that this Edwards coin is the first one listed in Walter's Condition Census, that is the Boyd piece.

It weighs 6.4 grams, is 1.5 mm thick with slightly rounded edge, is 25 mm in diameter at its widest (9 to 3 o'clock) and 24 mm at its narrowest (12 to 6 o'clock).

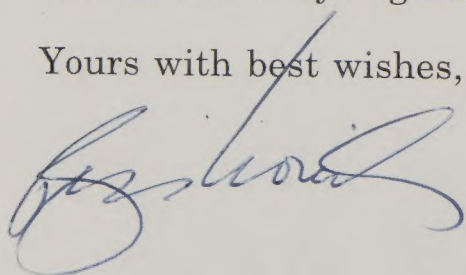
I have enclosed color photos of it, which to be truthful are a little dark in the centers (the coin is not). I've had better photos made, but they are too large for inclusion in a letter (available, though, if you want them).

Actually the photos belie the beauty of this piece, which is superb in quality with sparkling red and brown surfaces. I should think it grades at least MS65, and is about 50% reddish gold mixed with light brown. A real Gem! And that is what leads me to believe it might be the Boyd specimen, in combination with the time it must have been acquired by the previous owner (mid to late 1940s, I think).

I hope this information has been of interest and can add to your data for a further article, if the time comes to publish one.

I would enjoy receiving your thoughts on all this. I shall, however, be on an extended holiday beginning August 11th, returning on September 2nd.

Yours with best wishes,







WRITEUP ADDED TO YOUR CATALOG DATABASE.

Bd

1796 Edwards Copy with Uniface Reverse

1796 Edwards Copy Kenny-1 Rarity-7 (Rarity-8 as a uniface impression) MS64.

Choice and highly lustrous chocolate brown with attractive bluish steel overtones and 10% of the slightly faded original red remaining. This piece would rate "gem" status if not for a very faint spot of a slightly different shade of chocolate brown toning over the A in HALF and another nestled between the wreath ribbon and the leaf below the T in CENT. The strike on the reverse is needle-sharp but very slightly off center to the left. The obverse, however, was struck through another blank planchet and displays only a ghost of Ms Liberty and no hint of the date or LIBERTY. The die alignment shows a 90 degree clockwise rotation between the "ghost" obverse and normal reverse relative to a head-to-foot die orientation. In addition, the second planchet was positioned slightly off center causing a knife edge around half of the "obverse" side. It is reasonable to assume there was a uniface **obverse** impression created when these two planchets were struck simultaneously, and we might even speculate that this was done with the specific intent to create uniface impressions, one from each die. Breen mentions a single uniface impression for the reverse at the bottom of page 167 in his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents 1793-1857*. That coin first appeared in Edward Cogan's 16-20 September 1878 auction as lot #2380 and later as lot #337 in the F. C. C. Boyd collection sale conducted by Numismatic Gallery 11 May 1945. It is reasonable to assume this is the same coin. Breen also mentions an unconfirmed 1950 report of another example that turned up in 1946, but he never saw that piece and it may have been the same coin (or perhaps the companion uniface obverse impression). Weight 94.5 grains, the heaviest seen for any of these Edwards copies. Ex Stack's 9/23/2009:4203.

I don't
think so.

Spencer Collection
to Stack's Family Collection 1975

Provenance?

Dear All,

The Edwards Copy is from the Stack Family Collection, but apparently the pedigree did not get into the catalogue in error. They have had many of the items consigned for many years, and this piece had no further provenance that I am aware of. For what it is worth, I have seen this example personally, and it is both very nice and very neat! It is in New Hampshire until early next week when it will travel to New York. If there are any specific questions that require examination, please let us (John and Vicken) know and one of us will examine it.

Best regards,

John Pack



Dear Tett!

Nice to hear from you as always. I'll e-mail John Pack and Vicken Yegparian. I have not seen the coin, but they can check with the cataloguer. Also, the coin is either in New Hampshire now or in NYC, before being put up for lot viewing, and either John or Vicken can examine in person and answer any specific questions.

My gosh, a half cent you do NOT have!

All the best, and I hope you and your family have had a nice summer.

DAVE B



Dave: In the upcoming Philadelphia Americana Sale, lot 4203 is described as a uniface striking of a Dr. Edwards Copy. This would certainly be a unique item, yet no provenance is listed. Is there any additional information available on the previous ownership or description of the coin? Thanks for any information you can give me. Regards, Tett

Hi Tett,

Good to hear from you. Someone had told me you weren't feeling well last week and would miss the party we were having for Dan Holmes prior to his sale. Sorry you were unable to attend. It was really nice. And the sale was a huge success. The hammer for Dan's early dates was more than \$13.1 million while our optimistic estimate was \$10 million. It was a truly historic event, and we got to witness the first large cent make the million dollar mark (lot #128, the S-79).

We gave out special hardbound copies of Dan's catalog to everyone who came to the pre-sale party. I got one for you and it went out via priority mail to you yesterday. It's addressed to your office and should be there tomorrow or Monday.

As for the uniface Edwards piece, yes, we will be there for the auction. The photo makes it appear to be exactly what they are describing. We will examine it and give you a call from Philadelphia prior to the sale. Or, if you would prefer, we will just get it for you (assuming it is as described, of course, and doesn't get bid up too high). Just let me know your preference.

Thanks.

Bob Grellman

INVOICE

CVM*Chris Victor-McCawley*

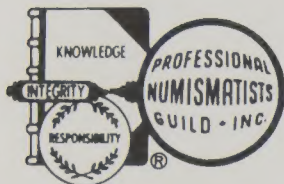
P.O. Box 1510

Frisco, Texas 75034

972-668-1575

Fax 214-618-4592

22-20



ITEM

COST

Tett - Bob should have
sent you lot 4203
Edwards

Dm

6325 -

postage: commission

180 -

6505

Thank,

Send the check to me -
made out to CVM

Sub Total

Tax

TOTAL

6505 -

10-19-09
RT ch 817
ESV

Torrey
 Off Coins
 1963

the purpose of trading it to Director Snowden, who was avidly seeking new Washington pieces for his pet collection. Considering the sum and source of Snowden's numismatic material, the swap would have been, no doubt, an equitable transaction.

THE EDWARDS 1796 HALF CENT (Fig. 76)

Whether the responsibility for striking this fabrication lies with Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York, or with the notorious British counterfeiter "Singleton" (alias Dr. James Edwards) cannot now be determined. In the first recorded sale of this forgery (lot 944 of the Hoffman collection, April 1866), Elliot Woodward tells us: "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no other cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them,¹ with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." A notation in the catalogue at the American Numismatic Society tells us, incidentally, that the above coin was purchased for \$5.50 by Sylvester Crosby.

The only occasion, to the writer's knowledge, when an Edwards half cent has been inadvertently sold as a genuine coin was the June 1951 sale of the late Max Mehl, where the fabrication was described as simply "an entirely different variety." Actually, the Edwards copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance.

THE 1848 SMALL DATE, SMALL STARS, LARGE CENT (Fig. 77)

A comparison of this cent with any of its contemporaries struck at the U.S. Mint reveals that 1) the device, stars and circumscription are all crude, and could not possibly have been produced by a hub in use at the Mint, and 2) the date is not aligned, and therefore

1. Reference to the James E. Root sale, Dec. 16, 1878, lot 391, where Edward Cogan states: "... I believe about twelve (Edwards half cents) were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death."

For Telt

Dr. Edwards 1796 Half Cents

<u>Coin</u>	<u>Penny Weights</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Troy Ounces</u>
McGuigan	4.1	6.5	.210
Bullowa	4.0	6.3	.200
Tett	3.9	6.0	.195
Rouse	3.8	5.8	.190
Butcher	3.2	5.0	.160
Ford	3.2	4.9	.160
Tett	3.1	4.9	.155
Tett	3.0	4.7	.150
Tett	2.7	4.3	.135
Tett	2.5	3.9	.125
Range	2.5 - 4.1		
Average	3.35		

JIM McGUIGAN
BOX 133
N. VERSAILLES, PA 15137
Oct. 21, 2009

Dear Tetti:

Sorry I missed you at the
St. Louis show - I was there
for only a few hours on Thursday.

Attached are the weights of
the Dr. Edwards half cents that
were examined at the EAC
show. Quite a wide variation
in the weights!

Best regards,
Jim

add
"grains"
column

11-17-09

Dr. Edwards 1796 Half Cents

<u>Coin</u>	<u>Penny Weights</u>	<u>GRAMS</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Troy Ounces</u>
McGuigan	4.1		6.5	.210
Bullowa	4.0		6.3	.200
Tett	3.9		6.0	.195
Rouse	3.8		5.8	.190
Butcher	3.2		5.0	.160
Ford	3.2		4.9	.160
Tett	3.1		4.9	.155
Tett	3.0		4.7	.150
Tett	2.7		4.3	.135
Tett	2.5		3.9	.125
<u>Tett - unique</u>				
Range	2.5 - 4.1			
Average	3.35			

Dr. FRANK SMITH EDWARDS (N.Y.)

(1) 1796 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent counterfeit. Dies made in N.Y.

Deducting three destroyed, 12 AE+1 uniface trial (Stack ex W.G.C.)

Earliest record: Hoffman No.944 (Apr.1866)

Morton Stack

(2) Imm. Col.- AR. Fig'd Crosby.

E. Cogan 9/24/74 No. 516 (at 16 to JWH) see note there

Now Appleton MHS

unique

*This is a Typewritten copy of
Breen's pencil notations on
3x5 cards at Amer Num. Soc.*

*This is
World's Greatest Collection
of
F.C.C. Boyd*

①

The Dr. Edwards Copy of 1796 Half Cent
Why do the weights vary so widely?

This article will present some ~~additional~~
data, ^{not previously recorded} on ~~the Dr. Edwards~~ specimens of the
Dr. Edwards copy of the 1796 half cent. ~~It will also pass~~ In
particular, it will describe the wide variation
in weight among the specimens known to me,
and pose the question as to why such a
wide variation should exist.

This will build on the chapter [sub-chapter²] (pp 46-7)
in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States
Half Cents (!) Breen's discussion, like so much else
in his book, is the most comprehensive discussion
of ~~this particular~~ the Edwards copy known to me.
It ~~is~~ also ^{contains} the only listing I have seen of
individual specimens and auction appearances.

I have also had the benefit of access to the
splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman
Museum, and Mr. Newman's assistance ~~with~~ in
~~this research~~ ^{identifying and} locating relevant materials in the library.

Finally, the observations here are based
on direct personal study of five specimens
whose current locations are known to me,
plus an electrotype of a sixth specimen.

Let us first review some of the key facts
previously known: "Dr Francis S. Edwards,
whose decease brought his large and valuable
collection under the hammer, was an Englishman
by birth, by profession a physician. To him
"Dr Edwards ... died in 1865" (3)

was attributed ~~with~~ the appearance of several
counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals,
which, ~~although~~ extremely well executed, were
quickly detected" (2)

(2)

Edward Logan, in cataloging the James E. Root sale, said:
"Lot 391 1796 A beautiful uncirculated piece,
from the Edwards dies.
I believe about twelve were circulated, and I
destroyed all that were in the possession of
the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (4)
This latter statement, being in the first person,
is particularly significant, ^{although} the substance of it
had appeared twelve years earlier. ⁽⁵⁾ ~~but not with~~
~~the statement of~~

Now for some supplementary facts. ^{known} First as to specimens.
Breen (1)
lists ^{ten} ~~down~~ specimens which have appeared since
October 1945. He describes this list: ~~see~~

"The following are all of the modern records of
sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known
to me. How many different specimens are involved
cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally
not illustrated, and those I have seen look so
nearly alike that they probably cannot be
distinguished short of direct physical comparison."

As mentioned above, I have had the opportunity
of direct physical comparison of five specimens,
and others have appeared since ~~the Breen~~ the
publication of Breen's book.

I have assigned ~~to~~ the numbers B101 to
B110 to Breen's list. In the cases of B102 and
B105, two appearances of each specimen are listed.
These may be referred to as B102A and B102B, etc.

~~I have chosen to start~~ The numbering sequence ^{starts} at
101 to allow smaller numbers to be assigned to
pre-1945 appearances. In fact, ^{as indicated above} Breen mentions
two of these, B1, "The first record of sale"
was in a Woodward ~~sale~~ sale April 24, 1866. (5)
B2 was the Root specimen previously mentioned (4)
Four additional appearances, ^{not necessarily of distinct specimens distinct from B101 to B110,} are known to
me. They are:

B111 Uncirculated, with some red. In possession of a Pennsylvania dealer in the summer of 1982.

B112 Extremely Fine, in possession of a Massachusetts dealer in the summer of 1984.

B113 ^{uncirculated} Stack's June 1985 sale, lot no. 586

B114 VF Heritage's 1985 ANA sale, lot no 3606, where it was buried among large lots and incredibly grouped with low grade half-cents as a single lot.

Some additional ~~known~~ facts have emerged from direct observation of specimens I have seen (B105, B109, B111, B112, B113, B114) and pictures and descriptions in catalogues. The six specimens examined are all different. B105A and B105B are ^{inked}, as Breen "believed", the same specimen. B107 is also the same specimen as B105. B109 is not a "genuine" specimen (whatever the word may mean with respect to ~~a~~ ^{an} imitation a copy). ~~It is an electrotyle.~~ It was withdrawn from the sale because it is an electrotyle. This gives it a rather special place ⁱⁿ ~~among~~ the annals of deception, a copy of a false!

However, the most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of these ~~five~~ ^(not including the electro, B109) five specimens is the tremendous variation in the weights. These are:

B105	59.4	grains
B111	91.8	grains
B112	72.2	grains
B113	73.8	grains
B114	63.3	grains

Diameters

④

Why such a great ^{weight} variation among the few known specimens? With so few known to have been made, would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and ~~from approximately~~ on planchets from a single source, and ^{of} approximately equal weights. and ~~diameters~~ ^{sizes}.

Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously ^{unimportant} ~~insignificant~~ semantic difference becomes more significant. ~~As~~ Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck" (B103, ~~of those struck~~). Other, more precise descriptions, say "All destroyed except twelve" or words to that effect. ()

In fact, Breen utilizes both descriptions. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck."

And in the next paragraph he gives the fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all of the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve ..."

Of course, ~~as to~~ ^{as to} the ~~usual purposes~~ ^{usual purposes} ~~reasons~~ for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have ^{little} ~~little~~ ^{to}, if any, significant difference. For ~~determining~~ determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same.

However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences significant.

For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar.

~~It, on the other hand, however~~

It, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one ~~would~~ ^{might} ~~have~~ less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. ~~the~~ Cogan statement ^{is} that ^{he believes} only twelve were circulated, "... and I destroyed all that were in the possession of ^{the late} Dr Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Old Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."? ~~Obviously~~

Conversely, if as few as three ^{to five} remained, wouldn't you be ~~likely~~ more likely to give the ^{actual} number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed at least six to ten and at most fifty or so. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not ~~even~~ lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pbs, cap, and date of the obverse ~~are~~ closely imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves

6

and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to ~~an~~ approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon ^{long} well known, ~~to~~ not merely to numismatists, but as to gold and silver coins, at least, to shop-keepers and to many of the general public.

(B)

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (A phenomenon not without precedent in ~~the~~ literature, numismatic as well as general)

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone ~~on~~ on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of Dr. Edwards' copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular specimens.
2. Location, weight, description, pedigree of any other specimens which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in weight.

Write to: R.T

, Box 14020, --- 63178

- (A) π None of the specimens show any trace of undertype. The surfaces are uniformly clean. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on clean planchets. In fact, Green comments, "... struck on good quality, rolled copper planchets..."
- (B) Of course, there was a rather considerable war under way in the 1863-65 period in which Edwards' name appears frequently as a buyer of genuine rare Early American coins (1). Perhaps he had to make do with scraps of copper scrounged from makers of more essential material.

Presumed limit : 2200 words (three pages)

This is about 200 lines (6 pages) $\times 8 = 1600$ lines

11-2-09

BOB *Greilman*

Here are some copies that Eric gave me of the two sales involving the uniface Dr. Edwards' reverse. With respect to the 1945 auction, he included the full listing of half cents. He thought that it might be of interest to me, which it is. I am sending it to you for the same reason.

FROM THE DESK OF R. TETTENHORST

CATALOGUE
OF A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
GOLD,
SILVER & COPPER
Coins and Medals,

COMBINING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Presidential and Political Medals; Fine American
Silver, among which will be found unusually
fine Dimes of 1809, 1811 and 1814, and an
1802 Half Dime in very fine condition; Silver Store
and Copperhead Cards and Tokens. Also,
Gold and Silver ancient Coins, with Paper money
and a very valuable assortment of Numismatic Books.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

MESSRS. BANGS & CO.,

655 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th September, 1878,

Commencing at 3 o'clock P.M.

Catalogued by EDWARD COGAN.

New York:

CHARLES G. BRELLY, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
25 BARCLAY STREET.

1878.

B &
from
SPW

PATTERN PIECES.

129

- 2378 United States of America Quarter Dollar and One Cent.
One side pieces on Aluminum
- 2379 1837 Half Cent of Pure Copper. Fine
- 2380 United States of America $\frac{1}{200}$ Half Cent. One side only.
2380 X. F. S. 50 Cents in wreath. Rev. Arms Penna.
Silver. Very good and scarce
- 2381 A very large Planchet on which is struck "United States of America, Twenty Dollars." In the centre is an Eagle with a scroll in its mouth surrounded by rays. The pattern was rejected, and this was the only piece that was ever struck. It has no obverse, and the size of the planchet is 32, and guaranteed to be the only piece issued. Copper

ASSAY MEDALS. All Fine.

- | | | SIZE |
|------|--|------|
| 2382 | 1860 Mint of U. S. French Head of Liberty. Rev. Annual Assay. Copper | 24 |
| 2383 | 1861 Same obverse and reverse. Only date different. Copper | 24 |
| 2384 | 1868 Peace destroying the Implements of War. Rev. Annual Assay. Larger and different wreath. Very fine. Copper | 24 |
| 2385 | 1868 Another; same design. Bronzed | 24 |
| 2386 | 1870 Science with Appliances for Assaying. Aluminum. Uncirculated | 24 |
| 2387 | 1870 Another. Science with Appliances for Assaying. Aluminum. <i>Proof</i> | 24 |
| 2388 | 1870 Another. Science with Appliances for Assaying. Pure Copper. Very fine | 24 |
| 2389 | 1870 Another. Science with Appliances for Assaying. Bronzed Copper. Very fine | 24 |
| 2390 | 1871 Archimedes, the first Assayer. Rev. Tomb of Eckfeldt surrounded by a Wreath of Evergreen. Fine | 24 |
| 2391 | 1871 Same obverse. Rev. A very heavy Wreath. "Annual Assay, 1871." Beautiful proof | 24 |



For BE
from
SPW.

Typo in
Lot 2380
There are
two items in
it.

AUCTION CATALOGUE

Nos. 32 - 33

Concluding the Sale of the
WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

o ————— o

Featuring

The Series of Half Dimes, Three Cent Pieces and Dimes
as well as

The Complete Series of U.S. 3 Cent
and 5 Cent Nickel Coins

and a

Splendid Series of U. S. Half Cents.

o ————— o

With attributions to the Standard Reference Works

To be sold at **Public Auction**
in **TWO SESSIONS**

Friday, May 11th, 1945 at 7:30 P. M.
and Saturday, May 12th, 1945 at 2:00 P. M.

at the

NUMISMATIC GALLERY

42 EAST 50th STREET

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

←
To BE from 2nd

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
309—1867. About uncirculated, scarce.	\$5.00	\$6.00
310—1868. Uncirculated.	\$4.00	\$4.00
311—Another 1868. Very fine.	\$1.75	\$1.25
312—1869. Extremely fine.	\$3.50	\$3.25
313—1871. Uncirculated, proof-like surface; rare.	\$15.00	\$14.00
314—Another 1871. Extremely fine.	\$7.50	\$2.50
315—1872. S in wreath. Uncirculated.	\$3.00	\$3.00
316—1872. S below wreath. Uncirculated.	\$4.00	\$4.00
317—1873. Last year of issue. Uncirculated.	\$2.00	\$2.00

INTERMISSION—10 Minutes

(You are cordially invited to partake of the refreshments which our attendants will serve)

HALF CENTS

(The standard work on the subject is entitled, "The United States Half Cents" by Ebenezer Gilbert. Crosby's equivalents for the coins of 1793 are also listed.)

1793

318—Gilbert 1 (Crosby 1-A). Low L partly over hair. 15 leaves in each branch. An extremely fine specimen with slight traces of original red. Very rare.	\$100.00	\$70.00
319—G-2 (Crosby 1-B). Low L partly over hair. 13 leaves on left branch, 14 on right. Very fine, rare.	\$60.00	\$40.00
320—G-3 (Crosby 2-A). Letter L entirely over forehead. 15 leaves on each branch. Very fine, rare.	\$60.00	\$62.50
321—G-4 (Crosby 2-C). Letter 1 entirely over forehead. 15 leaves on left branch, 16 on right. Extremely fine, very rare.	\$100.00	\$75.00

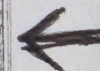
WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
1794		
322—G-1. Small head, 4 nearly touches bust; 9 berries on reverse; die break from milling to hair. Very fine, scarce.	\$27.50	\$20.00
323—G-4. Large head, low 9; 12 berries. The various die breaks exist and give a bulging effect to the coin. Very fine and very scarce.	\$30.00	\$17.50
324—G-5. Large head, 7 is low; 9 berries. Easily very fine, scarce.	\$27.50	\$18.50
325—G-8. Large head, 79 level at top and close together, 11 berries. Fine—very fine.	\$15.00	\$17.50
326—G-9. Head large and high, date very low; 8 berries. Very fine, scarce.	\$25.00	\$25.00
327—Unlisted by Gilbert. Obverse of G-1. Reverse has 15 leaves on each side. The reverse die is badly shattered and shows numerous cracks. Fine—very fine, rare.	\$35.00	\$19.00
328—Unlisted by Gilbert. Reverse of G-4. The staff does not touch the milling, the 4 is in line with the date. Very fine, rare.	\$35.00	\$19.00
1795		
329—G-1. Lettered edge, with pole; 8 berries. Very fine, scarce.	\$25.00	\$18.50
330—G-3. Lettered edge, with pole; punctuated date 1,795; 8 berries. About fine, scarce.	\$12.50	\$12.00
331—G-4. Plain edge, with pole; punctuated date; 7 berries. Struck on a thin planchet. Light nicks on cheek and center of wreath, otherwise choice with beautiful chocolate brown surface. Extremely fine.	\$30.00	\$35.00
332—G-4. Variety struck over Talbot, Allum & Lee cent of New York. Very good to fine.	\$12.50	\$8.50

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
333—G-5. Plain edge, without pole; 9 berries. There is a triple leaf under IT. Fine with dark even surface. Scarce.	\$13.50	\$12.00
334—G-6. Plain edge, without pole; 7 berries, pronounced die break on reverse. Very good to fine, scarce.	\$8.00	\$6.50
1796		
335—G-1. With pole to cap. In extremely fine condition, this splendid coin has retained some traces of original red. Unquestionably one of the finest known specimens, it cost \$1,000 many years ago. It certainly should bring no less today. A prize addition to any half cent collection.	—	\$750.00
336—The Edwards Die Half Cent of 1796 (with pole to cap). Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$22.50
337—Uniface Striking of the Edwards Die. Reverse only, obverse blank. Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$17.50
1797		
338—G-1. Lettered edge, with pole. Only good to very good, but rare.	\$35.00	\$27.50
339—G-2. Plain edge, with pole; date close to bust. A die break from chin. Fine, scarce.	\$20 00	\$22.50
340—G-3. Plain edge, with pole; date distant from bust. Fine, scarce.	\$20.00	\$12.50

To BE
from
EPA



WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
341—G-4. 1 over 1 in date, plain edge. Easily very fine with traces of original red; very scarce.	\$30.00	\$17.50
342—G-4A. Similar to above but with several obverse and reverse die cracks. Very fine, very scarce. (No lettered edges after 1797).	\$25.00	\$15.00
1800		
(None coined 1797-99).		
343—G-1. Similar to the large cent of this year. Only one variety. Very fine.	\$5.00	\$5.50
1802		
(None coined 1801).		
344—G-1. The 2 is cut over a 0. Fine to very fine and very scarce.	\$35.00	\$32.50
1803		
(All Half Cents from 1803 to 1808 inclusive, have 16 leaves in the left wreath branch and 19 on the right; all have 5 berries on the right branch.———On all stemless varieties there are 6 berries on the left branch. On varieties with stems there are 5 or 6 berries on left branch.)		
345—G-2. Large 1/200. Short dividing line, connected with right ribbon by a slight break. Easily very fine, with some original red.	\$6.50	\$6.00
346—G-3. The 3 in date is distant from 0. The ciphers in denomination nearly touch one another. Very fine.	\$6.50	\$4.50
1804		
347—G-1. Plain 4, with stems. Very fine, very scarce.	\$12.50	\$16.00
348—G-2. Plain 4, no stems. Uncirculated red, scarce thus.	\$8.00	\$7.50
349—G-3. Crosslet 4 nearly touches 0, no stems. Uncirculated.	\$6.50	\$8.50

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
350—G-4. Crosslet + nearly touches 0; with stems. Extremely fine.	\$4.50	\$3.25
351—G-5. Crosslet + distant from 0; with stems. Die crack over RTY. Very fine.	\$3.00	\$1.00
352—G-6. + in date touches bust. Fine, scarce.	\$3.50	\$3.50
353—G-7. Spiked chin and protuding tongue. Uncirculated.	\$7.50	\$10.00
354—Another G-7, very fine.	\$2.50	\$2.25
355—G-8. Spiked chin; break from right stem end. Reverse has several die cracks. Very fine.	\$3.50	\$2.25
1805		
356—G-1. Small 5, no stems. Barely circulated.	\$8.00	\$7.00
1806		
357—G-1. Small 6, without stems. Barely uncirculated.	\$6.50	\$4.00
358—G-3. Large 6 touching bust; with stems. Uncirculated.	\$7.50	\$4.50
1807		
359—G-1. Only one variety. Uncirculated, with even brown surface.	\$8.50	\$9.00
1808		
360—G-1. 1808 over 7. About fine, very scarce.	\$15.00	\$8.00
361—G-2. High 8 touching the bust. Fine to very fine.	\$4.00	\$3.00
362—G-2. With a faint crack thru I in UNITED Very fine.	\$5.00	\$4.00
1809		
363—G-2. Perfect date. No obverse die break. Struck slightly off-center. Very fine.	\$2.50	\$2.00

WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
364—Another G-2 with obverse break thru fourth and fifth stars. Very fine.	\$3.50	\$3.00
365—G-5. The 1809 over 6. Very fine and scarce.	\$6.00	\$5.00
1810		
366—G-1. Extremely fine, scarce.	\$8.50	\$7.75
367—Another G-1, fine.	\$4.00	\$4.00
1811		
368—G-1. The 1 and 8 are close. Some pitting. About extremely fine, scarce.	\$15.00	\$14.00
369—G-2. The 1 and 8 are distant. Heavy break at border over first four stars on the left. Specimens with this break are quite rare. Fine to very fine.	\$15.00	\$12.50
370—The Restrike, made from the original dies after they had been sold by the government as old iron. Very fine, scarce.	\$10.00	\$12.00
1825-1857		
(None coined 1812-24 inclusive)		
371—1825. G-1. Curl over 25 of date. Uncirculated, red gem.	\$6.50	\$8.00
372—G-2. Curl over 5. Very fine.	\$2.00	\$1.75
373—1826. G-1. The high leaf is past the S in STATES. Uncirculated, red.	\$6.50	\$6.50
374—G-2. The leaf is under the S. Very fine.	\$2.50	\$4.50
(None coined in 1827)		
375—1828. G-1. Thirteen stars. High leaf passes the S. Uncirculated, choice.	\$5.00	\$3.00
376—G-2. Thirteen stars. Leaf ends under the S. Extremely fine.	\$3.00	\$3.00

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
377—1829. G-1. Only variety. Uncirculated. A tiny nick on cheek.	\$5.00	\$2.00
(None coined in 1830)		
378—1831. G-1. Large berries on reverse. A splendid purple-gold proof. Very rare.	\$75.00	\$75.00
379—G-2. Small berries, proof, very rare.	\$65.00	\$75.00
380—1832. G-1. High leaves end under E and F. Extremely fine.	\$3.00	\$5.50
381—G-2. Leaves end under S and upright of F. Uncir- culated, red.	\$4.50	\$5.50
382—G-3. Leaves end under ends of S and F. Very fine.	\$1.50	\$1.00
383—1833. A splendid olive proof, scarce.	\$15.00	\$15.00
384—G-1. Uncirculated, red.	\$4.50	\$5.50
385—Another G-1. Uncirculated, with even brown sur- face.	\$4.00	\$3.25
386—1834. G-1. Uncirculated.	\$3.50	\$2.50
387—1835. G-1. ST in STATES are close. Uncir- culated.	\$3.00	\$3.00
388—G-2. ST are wide. Uncirculated.	\$3.00	\$2.75
389—1836. G-1. Large berries. Proof, rare.	\$75.00	\$55.00
(None coined 1837-8-9)		
390—1840. G-1. The "original" with large berries. Proof, rare.	\$75.00	\$85.00
391—1841. G-1. The "original" with large berries. Proof, olive-blue surface, rare.	\$80.00	\$90.00
392—1842. G-2. The "restrike" with small berries. Proof, rare.	\$80.00	\$61.50
393—1843. G-1. Original; large berries. Rare.	\$80.00	\$65.00
394—1843. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$80.00	\$65.00
395—1844. G-1. Large berries, proof; rare.	\$80.00	\$75.00
396—1844. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$80.00	\$80.00

WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
397—1845. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$75.00	\$80.00
398—1846. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$75.00	\$65.00
399—1847. G-1. Large berries, proof; rare.	\$90.00	\$100.00
400—1847. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$75.00	\$67.50
401—1848. G-1. Large berries, proof; are.	\$90.00	\$85.00
402—1848. G-2. Small berries, proof; rare.	\$80.00	\$70.00
403—1849. G-1. Large berries, small date; proof, very rare.	\$125.00	\$90.00
404—1849. G-2. Small berries, small date; proof, rare.	\$100.00	\$100.00
405—1849. G-3. Large date, light line on obverse. Un- circulated.	\$4.50	\$6.50
406—1850. G-1. Proof, scarce.	\$15.00	\$17.50
407—1850. G-1. Uncirculated.	\$5.00	\$2.75
408—1851. Uncirculated.	\$5.00	\$3.00
409—1852. G-2. Small berries, tiny nick near edge. Proof, very scarce.	\$70.00	\$65.00
410—1853. G-1. Uncirculated.	\$3.50	\$2.50
411—1854. G-1. Dull proof, scarce.	\$30.00	\$17.00
412—1855. G-1. Proof, rare.	\$45.00	\$32.50
413—1856. G-1. Upright 5. Uncirculated with nice lustrous purple surface.	\$5.00	\$4.00
414—1856. G-2. Copper-nickel proof; very rare. At a recent NUMISMATIC GALLERY sale a similar coin sold for	\$90.00	\$85.00
415—1856. Unlisted. A new composition for this year with more brass, uncirculated, probably very rare.	—	\$100.00
416—1857. Last year of issue, proof, scarce.	\$30.00	\$35.00

END OF FIRST SESSION

Second Session—Tomorrow at 2:00 P.M.

To BE
from
EPN



- 37 1851 B-1. MS-60. Fiery original mint red surfaces just beginning to fade to brown.

Walter Breen notes in his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents* that "mint red ones are very rare." All half cents coined this year are from the same die pair. Under magnification traces of the base and part of a third 1 can be seen to the right of the date, a die punching error.

- 38 1853 B-1. AU-58. Smooth glossy brown surfaces.

- 39 1855 B-1. MS-64 to 65. A breathtakingly beautiful, superb specimen. Glossy brown surfaces are tinged with iridescent blue. From an aesthetic viewpoint this coin stands head and shoulders among most other Mint State examples seen of the date.

Large Cents

1793 S-4 Chain Cent



- 40 1793 Sheldon-4. Chain AMERICA. Periods after obverse legends. Value of F-15 but actually VF-20, but with a significant test cut on the obverse rim above ER of LIBERTY. Smooth light brown surfaces are free of planchet problems. The reverse if graded separately would easily make VF-30. A very pleasing example of this highly desired issue.

"1793" Cent by Edwards



- 41 "1793" large cent, a fantasy made in imitation of S-13L, believed to have been retooled by Dr. Frank Smith Edwards circa 1864, using a 1794 cent as a matrix.

Accompanying the piece is a typed note signed "F.Z." for Farran Zerbe, which reads:

"The hand engraved 1793 Liberty Cap cent by Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York City, 1864. Dr. Edwards was a serious coin collector; his name is best associated with his die struck 1796 half cent.

"This 1793 cent at first appearance looks like a die struck coin. The obverse is entirely hand engraved; it is a 1794 cent as seen from the reverse. The obverse is so designed and engraved so as not to fool the collector. An experienced collector of large cents will have little trouble when examining the date and the style of lettering. Upon close examination many details of the Jefferson head can be seen. The Liberty cap and the diebreak are almost perfect in all details.

"This is the only known copy of this cent; none ever came to light in almost 80 years; it is most unique and considered a masterpiece. Evidently Dr. Edwards never put it up for public sale, so as not to confuse the collector as being a genuine cent of 1793. This is not considered as a counterfeit and was not made in large amounts or sold as genuine to fool the collector. F.Z."

The piece weighs 162.9 grains. The obverse grades VF-30 or better, while the reverse is worn nearly smooth.

Our consignor informs us that he purchased the piece from Lou Werner. Previously it was owned by Farran Zerbe.

It is not our normal practice to offer retooled coins for sale, but the present piece has a strong numismatic value for reasons indicated in the Zerbe letter. As a genuine American cent was used as the matrix, it is not a counterfeit; an alteration by retooling is the proper designation.

1794 S-18b Cent Head of 1793



- 42 1794 S-18b. Head of 1793. EF-40 or close to it, somewhat lightly defined as per the shallowly prepared dies. At the right side of the obverse is a large planchet lamination, as illustrated, which caused the corresponding part of the reverse, consisting primarily of the central letters of the word AMERICA, not to strike up properly. Glossy light brown surfaces. A scarce and desirable Rarity-4 issue.

- 43 1819 Newcomb-8. Small Date. AU-58. Lustrous light brown surfaces with just enough kegmarks to drop this out of the MS-60 class, although a few years ago it would have passed as MS-60 in a breeze.

Undoubtedly from the famous Randall Hoard, which contained numerous examples of N-8.

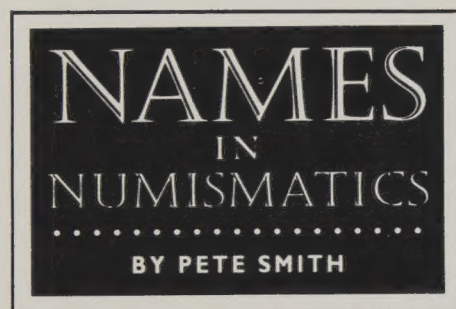
Unlikely Sources Illuminate Frank Edwards' Life

WHEN A BOOK states that little is known about a subject, it may mean only that little is known to that author. Perhaps the author did not look in the right places. This is the case with previously published information about Frank Edwards.

Identified as the producer of copies of the 1796 half cent, Edwards also is thought to have struck a copy of the 1785 Immune Columbia and a Charles Carroll medal. No extensive biography has been offered previously in a numismatic publication.

Edwards is mentioned by Richard Kenney in his monograph *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*. Kenney states that "very little is known of Dr. Frank

Smith Edwards of New York." In his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents, 1793-1857*, Walter Breen con-



firmed that "little is known with certainty about Edwards." Clearly, information about his life would have to come from sources other than numismatic publications.

Francis Smith Edwards was the

son of Charles Edwards, who was born on March 17, 1797, in Norwich, England, and educated at Cambridge. The family came to America, where Charles studied law and was admitted to the New York bar. He served as standing counsel to the British consulate general in New York City for 25 years and argued cases before the United States Supreme Court. Charles wrote several books on law and had two volumes of poems published—*Feathers from My Wings*, published in 1832, and *The History and Poetry of Finger Rings*, published in 1855. He outlived his son, and died on May 30, 1868.

Francis was born on June 2, 1826, also in Norwich, England. He came to

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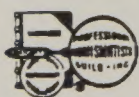


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America with his family and attended school in Poughkeepsie, New York.

At age 19, Francis enlisted in the army for service in the Mexican War. In May 1846 he joined the 1st Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Alexander William Doniphan (1808-87) was elected colonel.

The Doniphan campaign included one of the classic marches in military history. The regiment marched 3,600 miles to Matamoros and returned 2,000 miles by water to St. Louis. For a period of 12 months, the soldiers were unsupported and unpaid. Nevertheless, they met numerically superior forces and defeated them at Brazito and Sacramento.

Edwards served as historian for the expedition and wrote his account *A Campaign in New Mexico with Colonel Doniphan*, originally published in

1847. It was reprinted in 1966 under the shorter title *A Campaign in New Mexico*, part of the "March of America Facsimile Series."

The account contained little that was autobiographical, other than recording Edwards' presence at the events reported. He mentioned that his duties included purchasing meat for the men and feed for the horses from local sources. During the battles, he probably was with the regiment's supply wagons rather than with the assault troops.

After completing his military service, Edwards went to medical school. In 1854 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he later practiced at clinics associated with the college. Edwards specialized in treating diseases of women and children, and

served briefly as a surgeon on one of the steamers of the Cunard line. He married Ely Ann Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin. They had two children.

During his time in New York City, Edwards became an active coin collector. He served as vice president of the New York Numismatic Society, and his name appears as a buyer in several of the auctions conducted in 1863-65. Some items from Edwards were included in a sale conducted by William Strobridge, December 28-29, 1863.

Edwards was not a die engraver. It is not known (according to previous writers) who produced the dies he commissioned. Some earlier authors speculated that the dies came from England; others proposed that they were locally produced in New York City. Eric Newman suggested that Ed-



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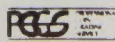
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#475



#135



LM 3042

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wards used dies produced in England by Singleton, while Walter Breen believed that the Singleton dies were not as deceptive and well executed as those used by Edwards.

Francis Edwards also was known to have purchased some of the copy dies produced for John Adams Bolen (1826-1907), including the Higley Copper dies. Kenney also speculated that Edwards muled dies to produce copies different from Bolen's.

According to Kenney, Edwards struck 12 pieces of the 1796 half cent copy. At 4.85g, they were slightly below the standard weight of 5.5g. An example first appeared in the Woodward sale of the Francis S. Hoffman collection, April 24, 1866. This piece was purchased by Sylvester Crosby for \$5.50. In Edward Cogan's sale of the James E. Root collection,



Actual Size: 23.50mm

Frank Edwards is thought to have struck this copy of the 1796 half cent, although it is not known who produced the dies.

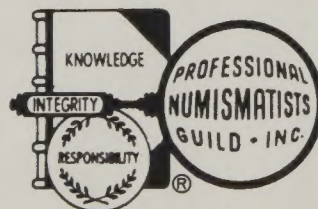
December 16, 1878, it was stated that the dies were destroyed.

The Edwards copy of the 1785 Immune Columbia is not as well documented. It was described by Crosby in his *Early Coins of America*, but not seen by Kenney.

Edwards contracted typhoid fever from a patient and died on June 1, 1865, one day before his 39th birthday. His collection was cataloged by Edward Cogan and sold at auction by Bangs, Merwin & Company on October 16, 1865. The sale realized \$4,677.83.

When researching the life of Francis Smith Edwards, Kenney and Breen simply did not use all the possible sources. Much of the personal information presented here was found in *American Medical Biographies*, published in 1920. •

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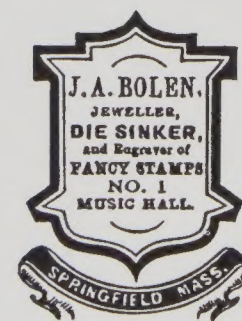
A directory of PNG members and brochure is available free on request from the Executive Director Paul L. Koppenhaver, Executive Director, P.O. Box 430, Van Nuys, CA 91408, phone 818/781-1764.



John Adams Bolen circa 1903

THE
MEDALLIC WORK
OF
JOHN ADAMS BOLEN

DIE SINKER &c.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



by NEIL E. MUSANTE

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 2002

inscribed G. W.; splendid, nearly proof impression in gold. several of these pieces have, from time to time been sold as genuine, but it is now known that they are counterfeits, the dies having been in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards; they are now destroyed, together with all the pieces struck from them, excepting the few mentioned as having been sold to collectors;..."⁴ Despite disclosure of this information, the gold funeral medal in this sale brought \$30.00. Woodward had in fact sold another example in his April 28, 1863 sale lot 2275 for \$55.00. Regarding the *Arsenal* and *Young America* mules however, he never again cataloged them using the numbers struck as given in the Finotti sale.

Shortly after Edwards died in 1865 his estate was auctioned by Edward Cogan. The announcement of that sale shown here, lends credibility to the commonly held view that Edwards was not above passing his counterfeits to an unsuspecting public. Cogan finds it necessary to reassure buyers that he has excluded "any piece that I did not believe to be original." The sale is rich with mulings from Bolen's dies including several struck in silver, but it is curiously lacking in any struck from the Higley and Confederatio dies.

In the Hoffman sale of April 1866 cited above, Woodward also states that the copy dies for the 1796 half cent, Carroll medal, and Washington Funeral Medal by Perkins were all destroyed after Edwards' death. The person most likely to have the opportunity to do this and pass the information along to Woodward was Edward Cogan. That the Bolen dies once owned by Edwards came into his possession at this time is borne out by a statement from Bolen's 1905 catalog; "Some years after I saw the No. 11 dies in the possession of Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., but they were ruined by rust." Cogan undoubtedly defaced and destroyed the copy dies, or allowed Bolen to do it himself, which could explain another of his 1905 assertions, "Nos 6,7,8 and 9, I destroyed the dies...." To this point they have not surfaced, so there is no reason to doubt this claim. Several pieces were struck from the defaced dies however, and these did not appear until Woodward's sixty-ninth sale, of October 13, 1884. Probably they were struck in 1865, but remained with Cogan or Bolen or Woodward until this sale took place.

In his nineteenth and twentieth sales, Woodward also named

4. The gold example in Garrett IV, lot 1803, brought \$10,000. The same specimen brought \$9,250 in the Steinberg sale of May 6, 1992, lot 86.

The remaining seven are all known to exist and are listed below.

A second group of dies was purchased by Dr. Frank Smith Edwards also of New York. These included the Confederatio dies JAB-7 and 8, the Liberty Cap die, reverse of JAB-9, the Higley dies JAB-10, and the Letter to Hamilton dies JAB-11. Edwards first appeared in the city directory in 1850. He is listed as a druggist at 907 Broadway, but by 1858 he is listed as a physician residing at 137 West Twenty-second Street. Attinelli described him as "...an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected."³ These counterfeits included the 1796 half cent, the Immune Columbia pattern and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medals. Under the heading of "Fabrications and Frauds" on page 216 of his sixty-ninth sale, Woodward writes, "Under the latter division of this head the first place should be given to Wyatt's Counterfeits of the Pine Tree Money; next in order the still viler counterfeits of the late Dr. Edwards, the 1796 Half Cent, the Perkins Washington Funeral Medals, and the Chas. Carroll Medals...."

Woodward's continuing anger toward Edwards seems to suggest that he himself might have been burned by the good doctor's shenanigans. His fourteenth sale of April 24, 1866, also includes several caustic references to Dr. Edwards. Under lot 944, a 1796 half cent he writes; "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." One wonders if Woodward was the purchaser of these twelve 1796 half cents? Still later under lot 1537, a Carroll Medal he writes: "...Thus the matter rested till the decease of a certain gentleman in whose collection the dies were found, also several impressions in various metals, together with evidence showing that the dies were recently made in New York City. The dies are now destroyed, together with all the medals struck from them..."; and finally under lot 2146; "Washington Funeral Medal, *HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS*; rev. Urn,

3. Emmanuel J. Attinelli, *A Bibliography Of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues 1828-1875* (Lawrence: Quarterman, 1976), 42.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS

*This shows Edwards
was interested in
reproduction*



COPY



ORIGINAL

3. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Small stars. The same general information and statistics as apply to the preceding — including a unique striking in brass which weighs 8.60 grams. Bolen no.8; Johnson no.8.



COPY



ORIGINAL

4. HIGLEY COPPER. 2 struck in silver and 40 copper in 1864 after which the dies were sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards. It is not known how many Edwards had struck although pieces are known in nickel and brass.

- Bolen's copy has six dots on each crown band of the reverse, while the genuine has only five.
- The copy has a complete circle around the deer while the genuine has not.
- Bolen's secret mark, a dot, may be seen in the C of Pence.

Copper 9.50-9.70 grams, Silver 8.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper 7.90-11.02 grams. Bolen no.10; Johnson no.11.



COPY



ORIGINAL

5. CAROLINA TOKEN. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 after which the dies were rendered useless and deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society. One of the silver copies is known to have been struck over an 1807 Half Dollar and is so recorded in lot 1441 of the sale conducted by the Chapman Brothers in June 1885.

Copper 10.65 grams, Silver 6.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.42-10.49 grams. Bolen no.33; Johnson no.36.



ESSEX

R. Tettenhorst
Box 9252
Richmond Hts MO
63117

September 28, 1984

Mr. Tettenhorst:

We haven't heard from you regarding the 1796 Edward's Copy half cent that we sent you several weeks ago.

As our consignor is anxious to learn the disposition of his coin, please give me a call to let me know your inclinations.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
ESSEX NUMISMATICS, INC.

James J. Jelinski
President

JJJ:mhi

W. Elliot Woodward's
 Eighth Semi-Annual Sale
 Collection of Francis Hoffman of N.Y.C.
 Sale in N.Y. 498 Bldg, Apr 24, 25, 26, 27, 1866.

		<u>Lot</u>		
"Crosby"	50¢	944	1796	One of the Edwards counterfeiters;
<u>purchaser</u>				as fine as when it fell from the
				die; this piece is found in no
				cabinet in the country; the dies
				were destroyed since the death of
				Dr. Edwards, together with all the
				pieces struck from them, with the
				exception of twelve purchased
				from him, his statement being that
				they were bought in London. It now
				appears that the dies were made to
				order in New York City.

THIRD SESSION

April 22, 1959

7:30 P. M. Sharp

The Dayton Room

Biltmore-Hilton Hotel

Dayton, Ohio

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS

From the collection of Mr. Melvin Danner, attribution according to Gilbert.

1346. 1793 G-1. However, this specimen is somewhat unusual as the top of the "R" in Liberty is incomplete forming "LIBEKTY". About Very Fine, nearly a 20 coin, rare and valuable.



1347. 1793 G-2. V. Fine 25, rare, \$150.00.
1348. 1793 G-3. V. Fine 20, several slight edge nicks which keep us from listing it higher. Rare and desirable. valued at \$200.00.
1349. 1793 G-4. V. Fine 20, a lovely coin that would grade considerably higher except for weakness of "HALF CENT" on reverse. This is in the striking and not from wear. Very rare, valued at \$225.00.
1350. 1794 G-1. Fine-V. Fine, nearly a 20 coin, \$60.00.
1351. 1794 G-3, Rarity 7. V. Fine 30, from the late stage of the die. Extremely rare and valuable.
1352. 1794 G-4. Fine 12, valued at \$50.00.
1353. 1794 G-5. V. Fine 35, several slight edge nicks. Rare and desirable.
1354. 1794 G-6, Rarity 5. Fine 15, a very rare variety, quite valuable.
1355. 1794 G-8, Rarity 5. V. Fine 20, dark slightly rough surface. Choice and very rare.
1356. 1794 G-9. V. Good 10, somewhat weakly struck as is characteristic of this variety. Rare and much better than usual. Valued at \$75.00.
1357. 1795 G-1, lettered edge, pole to cap. V. Fine 30, choice and rare, \$75.00.
1358. 1795 G-3, lettered edge, pole to cap, punctuated date. Fine 15, should bring at least \$50.00.
1359. 1795 G-4, plain edge, pole to cap, punctuated date. "CENT" on reverse weak; otherwise, would be Very Fine 20. Valued at \$75.00.
1360. 1795 G-5, plain edge, no pole. V. Fine 20, rare condition for this variety, \$75.00.
1361. 1795 G-6, plain edge, no pole, heavy die break on reverse. V. Fine 20, which is rare for this variety.
1362. 1795 G-7, Rarity 7. V. Fine 20, excessively rare. Gilbert states but two specimens known. Could easily bring close to \$500.00.

CHOICE AND RARE U. S. HALF CENTS

1363. 1795 G-8, listed as Rarity 9. Plain edge on thin planchet, "HALF CENT" weak; otherwise V. Fine 20. Gilbert knew of only one specimen. Another rarity that could easily bring \$500.00.



1364. 1797 G-1, lettered edge with pole. Obverse, Fine 12; Reverse V. Good 7. This is an exceptional condition for this very rare coin. In the opinion of many including myself, more rare than the 1796. Should bring close to \$300.00.
1365. 1797 G-2, plain edge, pole to cap, date smaller than other varieties. Fine 15, \$75.00.
1366. 1797 G-3, plain edge, pole to cap. V. Fine 25, wide even borders on obverse. Valued at \$100.00.
1367. 1797 G-4, 1 over 1 in date. Fine 15, or a shade better. Should bring well over \$50.00.
1368. 1800 G-1. V. Fine, \$15.00.
1369. 1802 G-1. Slight edge dent, otherwise Fine for this rare date. Cost \$60.00.
1370. 1803 G-1. Fine for this scarce variety, \$12.50.
1371. 1803 G-2. Fine-V. Fine, \$10.00.
1372. 1803 G-3. Fine, \$7.50.
1373. 1803 G-4. Only Fair to Good but excessively rare.
1374. 1804 G-1, plain 4, stems to wreath. V. Fine, very rare, \$35.00.
1375. 1804 G-2, plain 4, stemless. V. Fine plus, \$10.00.
1376. 1804 G-3, Crosslet 4, stemless. V. Fine plus, \$12.50.
1377. 1804 G-4, 5, crosslet 4, stems. Fine, 2 pcs. \$10.00.
1378. 1804 G-5, 7. Fine-V. Fine, 2 pcs. \$12.50.
1379. 1804 G-6, Rarity 4. Fine, \$12.50.
1380. 1804 G-8, spiked chin. Fine-V. Fine, \$7.50.
1381. 1804 G-9, Rarity 9. V. Fine, extremely rare. Gilbert knew of only two specimens.
1382. 1804 G-10. V. Good-Abt. Fine, a very rare variety.
1383. 1804 G-11. Abt. Fine, listed as Rarity 7.
1384. 1805 G-1, small 5, stemless. Choice V. Fine, \$15.00.
1385. 1805 G-2, large 5, stems. Ext. Fine, sharp and well centered, \$25.00.
1386. 1805 G-2, large 5. Fine plus, \$7.50.
1387. 1805 G-3, small 5, stems to wreath. Only Very Good but very rare. Even in this condition, should bring close to \$50.00.
1388. 1806 G-1, small 6, stemless. V. Fine plus. \$15.00.
1389. 1806 G-2, small 6, stems to wreath. Fine and rare, \$40.00.
1390. 1806 G-3, large 6, stems. Choice Ext. Fine, light brown, \$20.00.
1391. 1807 G-1. Fine 12, only one variety, \$7.50.

U. S. HALF CENTS — CHAIN CENT

- 1392. 1808 over 7 G-1. V. Fine 20, rare in choice condition, cost \$50.00.
- 1393. 1808 G-2, perfect date. Fine 15, \$10.00.
- 1394. 1809 G-1, circle inside O. V. Fine 20, \$12.50.
- 1395. 1809 G-2, perfect date. V. Fine 30, \$10.00.
- 1396. 1809 G-3. Fine 15, Rarity 5, \$15.00.
- 1397. 1809 G-3, 1810 Abt. Fine, 2 pcs. \$12.50.
- 1398. 1809 G-4. Fine-V. Fine, \$6.00.
- 1399. 1809 over 6 G-5. V. Fine 20, \$12.50.
- 1400. 1811 G-1. V. Good-Fine, rare date, \$25.00.
- 1401. 1811 G-2, heavy die break from first to fourth star on left. Fine 15, choice and rare, \$60.00.
- 1402. 1825 G-1. Ext. Fine, light brown, \$12.50.
- 1403. 1825 G-2. Fine 15, scarce \$10.00.
- 1404. 1826 G-1. Ext. Fine, \$10.00.
- 1405. 1826 G-2, Rarity 5. Fine 15, \$17.50.
- 1406. 1828 G-1, Rarity 3. Ext. Fine, \$12.50.
- 1407. 1828 G-2, 1829 Fine-V. Fine, 2 pcs. \$7.50.
- 1408. 1828 G-3, 12 stars. Ext. Fine, some red, \$15.00.
- 1409. 1832 G-1, 2, 3. V. Fine or better, 3 pcs. \$20.00.
- 1410. 1833 G-1; 1834 G-1 V. Fine plus, 2 pcs. \$12.50.
- 1411. 1835 G-1, 2. Pract. Unc. 2 pcs. \$20.00.
- 1412. 1837 Token "Pure Copper". V. Fine, \$15.00.
- 1413. 1849 G-3. Abt. Unc. light brown, \$22.50.
- 1414. 1850 G-1. Choice Ext. Fine, \$15.00.
- 1415. 1851, 1853 Ext. Fine, 2 pcs. \$15.00.
- 1416. 1854, 1855 V. Fine plus, 2 pcs. \$15.00.
- 1417. 1856 G-1. Ext. Fine, \$9.00.
- 1418. 1857 Abt. Unc. part red, \$25.00.

UNITED STATES LARGE CENTS

(Attributed according to Sheldon, 1793 through 1814 and by Newcomb, 1816 through 1857.)



- 1419. 1793 Sh-1-A Chain Cent, wide date, AMERI. on reverse. Very Fine 20. Rare and always in demand as it is the first coin struck at the U. S. Mint for circulation. Should bring close to \$300.00.

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ORDER OF SALE

FIRST SESSION :

Tuesday Evening, 7:30 P.M. — Lots 1 to 739

SECOND SESSION :

Wednesday Afternoon, 2:00 P.M. — Lots 740 to 1345

THIRD SESSION :

Wednesday Evening, 7:30 P.M. — Lots 1346 to 2051

* * * * *

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Your Host,
JAMES (Jim) KELLY

Box 352, Berkeley CA 94701
8 Aug 1987

Hi!

The article on the Edwards Copy half cents is splendid, exactly as it is. ★ Alas, I have no new data to add to it. I'll be glad to read it in FW.

My apologies for the delay in replying. I have been out of town much of this year, and mail has piled up unread while I work 7 days per week and many evenings on the Index of Subjects of the Encyclopedia for Doubleday. This already occupies more than half a floppy and is growing daily; probably about 200 pp. of printout, though it will reduce considerably when typeset in double columns. As it is, Doubleday had wanted both the Index of Names (about 130 pages) and the Index of Subjects within a couple of weeks after they sent me the 711pp of dummies: manifestly impossible. Between this and production delays at their end, the book will appear some time in the winter of 1987/88. In the meantime I am still awaiting promised pedigree data from Del Bland for the cent book. I have delayed completing the errata sheet for the half cent book until hearing from you.

Meanwhile other projects are stacked up in various stages of completion:

The Annotated Browning on Quarters. Kolbe got transcripts of ms. notes from me in 1982, adding others from Jules Reiver and other specialists since then. Revised galley proofs await my reading.

Best of Breen. Stanley Apfelbaum has this collection of writings, mostly published 1977-84; about 600pp. This is complete but needs editing and some coin photographs.

Cynic's Dictionary. About 2,400pp: about 3,000 entries, with epigrammatic definitions and outrageous quotes. "Aside from these [the quotes and obvious metaphors], every sentence in this Dictionary is true, including this one. What a pity."--Foreword. "Righteous indignation distilled for 30 years. An analysis of the obvious, with some results that aren't."--The Dictionary's own self-definition. Complete but needs updating, mostly entering my marginal notes onto floppies. This is possibly the most radical book ever written; according to two editors who want to handle it, it is bound to be one of the most controversial of the four ever printed.

Tolkien and Wagner: Two Rings of Power. Detailed comparison between T's epic trilogy and W's tetralogy: sources, shared themes, parallels and contraparallels. About 500pp of notes, parts of eight chapters and appendices.

Love and Let Love. Investigation of the origin and nature of love and its lookalikes, and of the taboos on all these. Some 300pp of notes.

I would like to redo the Proof Coins book, this time the right way. God grant I live to finish all these projects; but unless something happens which can give me more hours per day to work and less stress I may not.

Keep up the good work. Give Eric and B.E. my best.

★ I question the adv. "closely" on p. 5, 8th line from bottom. Close up, the Edwards ~~copy~~ and the Scot original aren't that close. Not even "close or pages in a book."

Walter Breen

Pictures

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Plates:	B105 A	B.105 B
	B107 (Cohen AHE2)	B3
		B102 A
		B102 B
		B101
		B2
		B1
		B111
		B112
		B113
		B114

B1	NO
2	NO
3	NO
101	NO
102 A	NO
102 B	NO
103	• NO
104	• NO
→ 105 A (Seen)	YES
	NO
106	• NO
→ 107	NO COHEN PLATE COIN
108	• NO
109 (Seen) ELECTRO	YES
110	NO
111 (Seen)	NO GREEN PLATE COIN (?)
112 (Seen)	NO
113 (Seen)	YES
114 (Seen)	NO
115	

Dr. Edwards Article

Intro < Facts
Question
Green Chapter + other data

Supplementary Facts

- Weight
- Pedigree

Question: Why difference in weight (size)?

Bibliography

Request:

Info on add'l specimens

- Weight
- Size
- Pedigree incl present owner

Speculation or info as to reason for weights

E Kenney "Struck Copies of Early American Coins" Coin Coll Journal
Vol 19, No 1 Jan-Feb 1952
Call Slack's
Call Heritage
Call Telinski

E Connecticut State Library - Weigh it?
Can I see it?

E Hoffman sale - Woodward

E Do the two sales of Edw collection (Bugs Merwin) contain
this or other half-cents. 3-13-65
10-20-65

"Original electrotype" oxymoron

E Do the weights of other counterfeits attributed to Dr. F
vary much in weight from each
other and from the originals?
~~Find weights~~

E Calipers for diam

1785 IMMUNE COLUMBIA copies
imitation of Gobrecht's Carroll Medal
Mass. Silver pieces (Newman says Singleton)

BE

2/5/86.

My curator
calls my attention for
to these books his far
your research project.
and outstanding as
library loans.
No need to do anything
unless you have finished
using them

Erin

	DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	
	9/12/81	Michael Levin	Ret 10/5/81	Shirbridge
	"	"	Ret 10/5/81	Cogan 11/11/81 Dec 1981
	"	"	Ret 10/5/81	Eldon (Monzey 1910)
	"	"	Ret 10/5/81	Bureau of Geology, Smithsonian Institution 1883-1884 1885-1886 1887-1888
	10/18/81	Michael Levin	Ret 11/11/81	Chapman Wilson Sale with plates
	10/18/81	Michael Levin	Ret 11/11/81	Chapman Smith Sale with plates
	9/12/81	Michael Levin	Ret 10/18/81	Numisma Vol II
	10/26/81	Peter Gosper	Ret 1/25/82	Sellers on Mint
	11/5/81	Rita Bonus	Ret 11/6/81	ANS Collection - Palestine
	11/16/81	Bernard Edson	11/19/81 Ret	Kosm on dimes
	12/12/81	Michael Levin	Ret 12/7/82	Amer Numismatist (1886-7) 10 items
	12/12/81	Michael Levin	Ret 12/7/82	Stegemuller's magazines 22 pieces
	1/18/82	Bernard Edson		✓ Woodsido Patterns 1892
	"	"		✓ Adams Wooden rep
	"	"	Dedication "To Bunny" ✓	Judd 1st Edition 1959
	"	"		✓ Green & Hewitt 1940
	"	"		✓ Curtis on Patterns from Scrapbook
	"	"		Coin Collectors Journal Vol 10
	"	"		✓ Numism Valley monthly 1952
	"	"		✓ Curtis Pattern Handbook 1950 t
	2/20/82	Collins Hanson	Return 2/22/82	Lyman Coll Catal 1913 ^{8th} Chapman

11-11-87

BE took
most
recent
copy home.

mb

(A)

no P In this table I have used the ratio of weight per square inch as ~~an indication~~ ~~of relat~~ a measure of relative thickness.

Only B112 and B113 are close in weight and ^{thickness}.
~~Only B112 and B114 are close~~ No two of the diameters are ~~that~~ quite close. ~~and~~ The variation between ~~B105, the largest, and~~ B111, the largest, and B105, the smallest, is extreme. B111 exceeds B105 by 6.6% in diameter, 35.8% in thickness, and 54.5% in weight!

To ~~put~~ ^{compare} the absolute differences with ~~the~~ familiar coins, ~~to~~ consider the following small table.

<u>PAIR OF COINS</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE IN DIAMETER</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE IN WEIGHT</u>
(Pre-1982) penny and dime	.0433 ^{.045} in.	12.9 gr.
Nickel and penny	.0856 ^{.085} in.	29.1 gr.
B111 and B105	.0610 in.	32.4 gr.

B

I have been able to find only two references to the weight of the Dr. Edwards copies, and both contain errors. Don Taxay's excellent book, Counterfeit, Mis-struck, and Unofficial U.S. Coins says, "actually, the Edwards copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance." (6)
~~As to the~~ ~~the~~ [no P] The comment on weight is clearly incorrect, as will be seen below.

PW about 700 words per page

This about 300 w/p

draft

THE DR. EDWARDS' COPY OF THE 1796 HALF CENT

and Diameters

Why Do the Weights vary So Widely?

^

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the Dr. Edwards' Copy of the 1796 Half Cent. In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight ^{and width} among the pieces known to me, and pose questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

This will build on the chapter (pp. 166-7) in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents. (1) Breen's is the most comprehensive existing discussion of the Edwards' forgery. It also contains a listing of individual examples and auction appearances.

I have also had the benefit of access to the splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and Mr. Newman's assistance in identifying and locating relevant materials there.

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Let us first review some of the key facts previously known: "Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." (2)

"Dr. Edwards...died in 1865" (3)

Edward Cogan, in cataloging the James E. Root sale held on December 16-18, 1878, said: "Lot 391 1796 A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (4) This latter statement, being in the first person, is particularly significant, although

the substance of it had previously appeared in 1866 in Woodward's catalog of the Hoffman sale. (5)

As to known examples, Breen (1) lists ten pieces which have appeared since 1945. He describes this list: "The following are all of the modern records of sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known to me. How many different specimens are involved cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally not illustrated, and those I have seen look so nearly alike that they probably cannot be distinguished short of direct physical comparison."

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Some additional facts have emerged from direct observation of specimens. I have seen (B105, B109, B111, B112, B113, B114) and pictures and descriptions in catalogs. The six pieces examined are all different. B105A and B105B are indeed, as Breen believed, the same specimen. B107 is also the same piece as B105. B109 is not a "genuine" example (whatever the word may mean with respect to a forgery.) It was withdrawn from the sale because it is an electrotpe. This gives it a rather special place in the annals of deception, a copy of a fake!

None of the pieces show any trace of an undertype. The surfaces are uniformly smooth. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on smooth planchets. In fact, Breen comments, "...struck on good quality, rolled copper planchets..."

(B) The only ^{other} reference to weight I could find was in a 1952 article by Richard D. Kenney. (7) He lists the weight as "4.85 grains, genuine 5.05 grams." ^{ms [This equals 74.7 grains]} However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams. ^[83.9 grains] I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. ^{I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.}

However, the most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of these five pieces I have examined (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in their weights, and the noticeable variation in their diameters ~~and~~

^{and thicknesses}
These are:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>"Thickness"</u>
B105	59.4 grains	.916 inches	90.1 grains per sq. inch

B111	91.8 grains	<u>.977 inches</u>	122.4
B112	72.2 grains	<u>.933 inches</u>	105.6
B113	73.8 grains	<u>.953 inches</u>	103.5
B114	<u>64.7</u> 63.3 grains	<u>.924 inches</u>	96.4

(A) Why such a great weight variation among the few known pieces? Would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weight and size?

Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck." Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect.

In fact, Breen utilizes both comments. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives Cogan's fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

Of course, as to the usual purposes for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have little, if any, significant difference. For determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same.

However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences of wording significant. For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar.

If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were circulated, "...and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three to five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed perhaps six to ~~twelve~~ ^{twenty}. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse ~~clearly~~ ^{clearly} imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but, at least as to gold and silver coins, to shopkeepers and to many of the general public.

Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway during the 1863-65 period in which Edwards' name appears frequently as a buyer of genuine rare

Early American coins. (1) Perhaps he had to make do with individual scraps of available copper.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic, as well as general).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of the Edwards' copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular pieces.
2. Location, weight, ^{diameter,} description, pedigree of any other pieces which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in ^{the planchets,} ~~weight~~.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
(212) 234 - 3130

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

April 16, 1988

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, MO 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

Dr. Metcalf passed on your recent inquiry to me yesterday. I'm sorry to disappoint you and the half-cent collectors, but the only ANS 1796 half cent is a Gilbert 1 donated to the Society by J. Sanford Saltus in 1906.

Sorry we don't have one of the Edwards forgeries, but I'm grateful to you for alerting me to their importance.

Yours truly,

William L. Bischoff
Assistant Curator
Modern Coins and Currency

APRIL 24, 1988

DEAR TET —

I'VE READ YOUR PIECE ON THE DR. EDWARDS
HALF CENTS, AND WAS FASCINATED BY IT.
I SUSPECT THE REST OF THE MEMBERSHIP WILL
BE, TOO — AND OTHER THAN SOME MINOR
PUNCTUATION CHANGES, I SEE VERY LITTLE
THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO MAKE IT READY
FOR PUBLICATION.

UNLESS I HEAR OTHERWISE FROM YOU, WHAT
I'LL DO IS FORWARD YOU AN EDITED COPY
SOME TIME AROUND THE FIRST OF JUNE,
FOR ANY ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS YOU'D WISH
TO MAKE — WITH THE GOAL BEING TO PUBLISH
IT IN THE JULY P-W.

SINCERELY,

GARRY SALYARDS
EDITOR, PENNY-WISE.

6/8/88

ERIC NEWMAN

Here is a copy of the Dr. Edwards article as finally revised. Harry Salyards tells me that it will appear in the July issue of Penny-Wise.

FROM THE DESK OF BERNARD EDISON

R. TETTENHORST
P. O. Box 14020
Saint Louis, Missouri 63178

June 8, 1988

Mr. Roger Cohen
4701 Sangamore Road
Bethesda, MD 20816

Dear Roger:

I tried to call you a couple of times, but there was no answer. Bill Weber tells me that he hears you are recovering nicely. He has tried to call you, also. All of your friends are concerned about you and wish you well.

For your information, I just had an angioplasty myself a couple of months ago. I feel great; much better than before.

I am enclosing a copy of an article on the Dr. Edwards copies which I have submitted to Penny Wise. Harry Salyards tells me it will appear in the July issue. I hope you find it interesting.

Best regards to Debbie, and get well quickly.

Sincerely,

R. Tettenhorst

Enclosure

R. TETTENHORST
P. O. Box 14020
Saint Louis, Missouri 63178

June 8, 1988

Mr. Harry Salyards
606 N. Minnesota Avenue
Hastings, NE 68901

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your careful and competent editing of my article.

All of your improvements are fine with me. I have added one additional bit of information. It is highlighted on the attached revised draft, which also includes your suggested changes.

Sincerely,

R. Tettenhorst

Attachment

THE DR. EDWARDS COPY OF THE 1796 HALF CENT

Why Do the Weights and Diameters Vary So Widely?

R. Tettenhorst

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the Dr. Edwards Copy of the 1796 Half Cent. In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight and width among the pieces known to me, and pose questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

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The only other reference to weight I could find was in an article by Richard D. Kenney in The Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1952. He lists the weight

as "4.85 grams [This equals 74.7 grains]; genuine 5.05 grams." However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams [83.9 grains]. I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.

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Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

6/4/88

Dear Tett -

As I said a month ago, I think it's very good; I will plan to publish the piece as here revised unless I hear further from you.

— Harry

Ceclo[®]
cefactor

Humulin[®]
human insulin
(recombinant DNA origin)

THE DR. EDWARDS COPY OF THE 1796 HALF CENT

Why Do the Weights and Diameters Vary So Widely?

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I have been able to find only two references to the weight of the Dr. Edwards' copies, and both contain errors. Don Taxay's excellent book, Counterfeit, Mis-struck, and Unofficial U. S. Coins says, "Actually, the Edwards' copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance." This comment on weight is clearly incorrect, as will be

seen below. *However, the coin illustrated in Taxay's book does not appear to be ^{one} of those I have seen. His comment would indicate that at least one additional light weight specimen exists.*

The only other reference to weight I could find was in an article by Richard D. Kenney in The Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1952. He lists the weight

as "4.85 grams [This equals 74.7 grains]; genuine 5.05 grams." However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams [83.9 grains]. I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.

The most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of the five pieces I have examined (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in their weights, and the noticeable variation in their diameters and thicknesses. These are:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>"Thickness"</u>
B105	59.4 grains	.915 inches	90.1 grains psi
B111	91.8 grains	.977 inches	122.4 grains psi
B112	72.2 grains	.933 inches	105.6 grains psi
B113	73.8 grains	.953 inches	103.5 grains psi
B114	64.7 grains	.924 inches	96.4 grains psi

In this table I have used the ratio of weight per square inch of surface area as a measure of relative thickness. Only B112 and B113 are close in weight and thickness. No two of the diameters are quite close. The variation between B111, the largest, and B105, the smallest, is extreme. B111 exceeds B105 by 6.6% in diameter, 35.8% in thickness, and 54.5% in weight!

To compare the absolute differences with familiar coins, consider the following small table:

<u>Pairs of Coins</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Difference</u>
	<u>in Diameter</u>	<u>in Weight</u>
(Pre-1982) ^{cent} penny and dime	.045 in.	12.9 gr.

Nickel and ^{cent} penny	.085 in.	29.1 gr.
B111 and B105	.061 in.	32.4 gr.

Why such a great weight variation among the few known pieces? Would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weight and size?

Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck." Other more precise descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect.

In fact, Breen utilizes both comments. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives Cogan's fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

Of course, as to the usual purposes for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have little significant difference. For determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same. However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences of wording significant. For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar.

If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were circulated, "...and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three to five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed perhaps six to twenty. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse clearly imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but, at least ^{with} ~~as to~~ gold and silver coins, to shopkeepers and to many of the general public.

20 PD (Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway during the 1863-65 period...^{so} perhaps he had to make do with individual scraps of available copper.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic as well as general!)

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of the Edwards copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular pieces.
2. Location, weight, diameter, description, ^{and} pedigree of any other pieces which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in the planchets.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

- Mehl 6/12/51 lot 12 "... an entirely different die... reverse is also of a slightly different die... from the Dr. Allenburger Collection and formerly from S.H. Chapman."

Also lot 402 in ^{MEHL'S} Allenburger Sale 3/23/48
 "Variety with pole. Plain edge, as all are....
 One of the best known specimens of this the rarest date Half-Cent. Purchased by Dr. Allenburger from S.H. Chapman many years ago."

In neither catalogue did Mr. Mehl trouble himself to mention that the coin was a forgery made about sixty-five years after the date it bore, although this fact had been mentioned by earlier cataloguers ~~about~~ from the time specimens first appeared.

B1 • Hoffman Collection, Woodward April 24-7, 1866 Lot 944
 Bangs + Co's • Uncirculated @ \$5.50 (to Crosby)

B3 • Bushnell Sale, catalogued by the Chapmans June 20-4, 1882
 Lot 2768 Uncirculated @ 8.75

B2 • Logan, Root ^{Dec 16-18, 1878} Lot 391 Uncirculated @ 5.00 (+ to Lepperts)

MONOGRAPH

OF

United States Cents and Half Cents

ISSUED BETWEEN THE YEARS 1793 AND 1857:

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL COINS, TOKENS, JETONS, MEDALETS, PATTERNS OF COINAGE AND
WASHINGTON PIECES, GENERALLY CLASSIFIED UNDER THE HEAD
OF COLONIAL COINS.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRATED BY NINE HELIOTYPE PLATES.

FROM ORIGINALS.

By ED. FROSSARD.



PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,
IRVINGTON, N. Y.

1879.

1796.

The legend LIBERTY is at an equal distance from cap, hair, and milling. The staff extends nearly to the milling. The date is large and widely spaced, with the 1 directly under the curve in the lower loop, half a millimeter distant, and the 6 half a millimeter from the bust.

Reverse: The word CENT begins a little to the right of a line perpendicular to H in HALF. The wreath bears four large berries on the left, and apparently three on the right branch; the upper leaves in each branch point directly at each other, without touching; the legend is close to wreath. The dividing line in $\frac{1}{200}$ is short. The milling on border is very slight.

Impressions from only two pairs of dies, closely resembling each other, are known.

The Half Cents of this date, in good to fine condition, are by far the rarest of the series. Defective specimens are not however extremely rare, and of late have rather frequently been offered at public sales.

NOTE.—A copy of this rare date was gotten up by Dr. Edwards, but only twelve specimens were struck, after which the dies were destroyed.*

1797.

The legend LIBERTY and the date are close to the milling.

Reverse: Dot in centre; the left branch bears five, and the right three berries; the upper leaves in each branch point directly at each other, without touching.

Varieties: Die cracked between 1 of date and bust, and afterwards through B of LIBERTY; date close to bust, broad milling, etc.

The Half Cents of this date are equal in rarity to those of 1795.

NOTE.—A specimen of this date, thick planchet, lettered edge, was sold at Mickley's Sale. (No. 2083.)

* The practice of copying rare issues of the United States Mint ought to be discouraged, and, if possible, prevented by the Mint authorities and the Numismatic Societies of the country. The only admissible copies are electrotypes or casts—these have all the advantage of deceiving no one, of being attainable by all, of being exact *fac similes* of the originals, admirably adapted to the purpose of study or illustration, when, as is frequently the case, the originals on account of exceptional rarity are beyond the reach of most collectors—while these so-called copies (why not forgeries!) are often weak and coarse, and at best but weak imitations of the originals, utterly wanting in interest, a puzzle to inexperienced collectors, and in no case creditable to their originators.

What is the
quote

FORGERIES

THE DR. EDWARDS' ~~COPY~~ OF 1796 HALF CENT

~~THE~~

Why Do the Weights Vary So Widely?

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the "Dr. Edwards' ~~Copy~~ ^{forgeries} of the 1796 Half Cent." In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight among the ~~specimens~~ ^{pieces} known to me, and pose ~~the~~ questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

This will build on the chapter [sub-chapter?] (pp. 166-7) in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents. (1) Breen's discussion, ~~like so much~~ ~~else in his book~~, is the most comprehensive existing discussion of the Edwards' ^{Type} ~~copy~~. It also contains ^a ~~the only~~ listing ~~seen~~ ^{examples} of individual ~~specimens~~ and auction appearances.

I have also had the benefit of access to the splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman ^{Numismatic Education Society} ~~Museum~~, and Mr. Newman's assistance in identifying and locating relevant materials ^{there} ~~in the library~~.

Finally, ^{my} ~~the~~ observations ~~here~~ are based on direct personal study of five ^{examples} ~~specimens~~ whose current locations are known, plus an electrotype of a sixth ~~specimen~~ ^{piece}.

Let us first review some of the key facts previously known: "Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several ~~counterfeit pieces~~ ^{forged copies} of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." (2)

"Dr. Edwards...died in 1865" (3)

Edward Cogan, in cataloging the James E. Root sale, ^{held on} said: "Lot 391 1796 [^] A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late

Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (4) This latter statement, being in the first person, is particularly significant, although the substance of it had ^{previously} appeared ^{in 18--} ~~twelve years earlier~~. (5)

~~Now for some supplementary facts, first~~ ^{examples} as to known ~~specimens~~. Breen (1) lists ten ^{pieces} ~~specimens~~ which have appeared since 1945. He describes this list: "The following are all of the modern records of sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known to me. How many different specimens are involved cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally not illustrated, and those I have seen look so nearly alike that they probably cannot be distinguished short of direct physical comparison."

As mentioned above, I have had the opportunity of direct physical comparison of five ^{pieces} ~~specimens~~, and others have appeared since the publication of Breen's book.

I have assigned the numbers B101 to B110 to Breen's list. In the cases of B102 and B105, two appearances of each specimen are listed. These may be referred to as B102A and B102B, etc. *How about B102(1) and B102(2)*

The numbering sequence starts at 101 to allow smaller numbers to be assigned to pre-1945 appearances. In fact, as indicated above, Breen mentions two of these. B1, "the first record of sale," was in a Woodward sale April 24, 1866. *Is this the first*

(5) B2 was the Root specimen previously mentioned. (4)

what if B102 has a prior listing.

Four additional appearances, not necessarily of specimens distinct from B101 to B110, are known to me. They are:

B111 uncirculated, with some red. In possession of a Pennsylvania dealer in the summer of 1982.

B112 extremely fine, in possession of a Massachusetts dealer in the summer of 1984.

B113 uncirculated, Stack's June 1985 sale, Lot No. 586.

B114 VF Heritage's 1985 ANA sale, Lot. No. 3606, where it was buried among large lots and ~~incredibly~~ grouped with low-grade half cents as a single lot.

Some additional facts have emerged from direct observation of specimens I have seen (B105, B109, B111, B112, B113, B114) and pictures and descriptions in catalogs. The six ~~specimens~~ ^{pieces} examined are all different. B105A and B105B are indeed, as Breen believed, the same specimen. B107 is also the same ~~specimen~~ ^{piece} as B105. B109 is not a "genuine" ~~specimen~~ ^{example} (whatever the word may mean with respect to a copy.) It was withdrawn from the sale because it is an electrotype. This gives it a rather special place in the annals of deception, a copy of a fake!

None of the ~~specimens~~ ^{pieces} show any trace of ^{an} ~~undertype~~. The surfaces are uniformly ~~clean~~ ^{smooth}. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on ~~clean~~ ^{smooth} planchets. In fact, Breen comments, "...struck on good quality, roller copper planchets..." *he means rolled I think*

However, the most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of these five ~~specimens~~ ^{pieces} (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in ~~the~~ ^{their} weights. These are:

Diameters

B105	59.4 grains
B111	91.8 grains
B112	72.2 grains
B113	73.8 grains
B114	63.3 grains

Why such a great weight variation among the few known ~~specimens~~ ^{pieces}? ~~With~~
~~so few known to have been made,~~ [✓] would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weights and sizes?

Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' ^{forgeries} ~~copies~~ say, "Only twelve struck" (B103,...) Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect. ()

In fact, Breen utilizes both ^{comments} ~~descriptions~~. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives the fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

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If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets. ?

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were circulated, "...and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

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say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three to five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed ~~at least~~ ^{perhaps} six to ~~ten~~ ^{twelve}, and ~~at most fifty or so~~. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the ~~copy~~ ^{forgery} reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse closely imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards ^{or the maker} pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but as to gold and silver coins, at least, to shopkeepers, and to many of the general public. ?

Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway in the 1863-65 period in which Edwards' name appears frequently as a buyer of genuine rare Early American coins. (1) Perhaps he had to make do with ^{individual} scraps of ^{available} copper ~~scrounged from makers of more essential material.~~

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic, as well as general).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

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3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the [~]~~differences~~ which have been found in weight.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

1865.

Jan. 10 | Edward M. Thomas | James C. McGuire | Washington. |
| 2 | 43 | 792 | \$

In this sale were 383 lots of coins, the remainder books, autographs, etc.

March 6 | | Gilbert & Sampson | Chicago. |
| p. | 1 | 14 | 460 | \$116.22

This sale comprised coins and continental money. Many of the lots were passed and not sold.

The books and papers of the auctioneers, Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson, were destroyed by the great fire of October 9, 1871. The firm has since been dissolved.

March 13 | James R. Chilton | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 5 | 202 | 3139 | \$4150.06

| Addenda | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 1 | 18 | 519 | \$297.65

| Francis S. Edwards | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| Addenda | p. & n. | 1 | 2 | 51 | \$89.90

The first addenda belonged to a number of parties; the second, as stated, to Dr. Francis S. Edwards, which contained some rare and fine pieces. In this addenda the lots are distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, first in capitals, then in small letters, the last lot is described as "A LOT OF SUNDRY PIECES ALL FINE." It consisted of 40 pieces.

Dr. Chilton was the well-known chemist, whose fame as such is too far-spread to render it possible to be added to at this period. As an antiquarian, his collections of books, coins, casts, etc., bespeak his industry, thought, and care.

March 20 | W. E. Woodward | Cooley & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 6 | 220 | 3834 | 12,524.66

15 copies on large paper were also issued.

This collection was made up of selections from the cabinet of

Messrs. Bache,
Bertsch,
Colin Lightbody,
Wm. A. Lilliendahl,
Loring Watson.

Chosen from so many fine cabinets, this collection offered a great variety of coins, ancient, mediæval and modern, coin-catalogues, paper-money, etc. Mr. Woodward's sixth sale, so termed.

March 24 |

April 18 | Mr. Fowler

This sheet catalogue offered
"126a valuable Collection of A
Copper Coins." This valuable

April 27 | Joseph N. T. Le

The sale it was thought adv
state of the entire people, conse
by Junius B. Booth, who had
wounded.

This catalogue was printed
part in which was the catalog
separately; also, 12 copies of
consequence of the state of affa
preceding date, the greater po
replaced with a new one, bearin

May 29 | Joseph N. T. L

An explanatory note from M
between this and the heretofor
previously called to the fact
with printed prices immediate

June 29 | Edward Cogan

| George B. Mas

A few copies of the catalogu
sold from manuscript. 20 cop
prices and names.

June 29 | Seth H. Chadbo

Mr. Seth H. Chadbourne wa
Boston, where he still resides
engaged in that capacity with
city. A numismatist from inc
formation, in a modest way, of
the American series.

Check Attonelli
listing for Edwards
material

No 1796 list
in either the sale
or any addenda
Spaul

London
Bachman
vol.

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Chosen from so many fine cabinets, this collection offered a great variety of coins, ancient, mediæval and modern, coin-catalogues, paper-money, etc. Mr. Woodward's sixth sale, so termed.

Although he has at times disposed of portions of his collection, he still holds on to quite an extensive cabinet of his favorite "Politicals" and "Tradesmen's Tokens." He has long been one of the most active members of the N. E. Numismatic and Archæological Society.

This catalogue has an illustration of a Massachusetts shilling on the first page. The sale did not take place, the collection was withdrawn and sold in Boston.

July 12 | S. H. Chadbourne | D. F. McGilvray & Co. | Boston. |
| p. & n. | 1 | 9 | 303 | \$60.81

This is the same collection and catalogue as the preceeding. The name of the auctioneers, date of sale, etc., being printed on a slip and pasted over the name of Mr. Sheldon, etc.

Oct. 16 | Francis S. Edwards | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 5 | 101 | 2907 | \$4677.83

Oct. 20 | M. L. Babcock and others | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| Addenda | p. & n. | 1 | 1 | 24 | \$32.09

Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected.

The coins in the addenda belonged principally to Mr. Babcock and the estate of Dr. Chilton.

Oct. 24 | J. E. Dawley | Bangs, Merwin & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 2 | 52 | 1169 | \$553.59

Oct. 26 | Dr. John J. Abrahams | Samuel Hatch | Boston. |
| p. & n. | 1 | 1 | 173 | \$164.96

The books and papers of Mr. Hatch were all destroyed in the great fire in 1872.

Nov. 13 | Benj. Haines & J. H. Griscom | Cooley & Co. | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 3 | 51 | 1444 | \$515.81

This sale consisted largely of autographs and continental money.

Dec. 19 | W. E. Woodward | Geo. A. Leavitt | N. Y. |
| p. & n. | 5 | 109 | 2078 | \$4251.06

Oct. 22 | A. S. Robinson | Geo. A. Leavitt | N. Y. |
| Addenda | p. & n. | 1 | 4 | 100 | \$64.17

Fifteen copies of this catalogue were issued on large paper.

The collection was formed, as stated in the title page of the catalogue "from the cabinets of Messrs. Bache, Bertsch, Colburn, Emery, Finotti, Ilsley, Levick,

*Any 1/2
in 10/16
sale*

*Bound in
Woodward
vol*

Diameters - Bring coins

Bring

Which ones are plate coins?
Auctions, CHC, ~~AHC~~

Bibliography

Oct 16, 1865 Edwards sale - 1796 or 1/2¢? ↗
~~Neil Collection in 1947 @ 105~~

per con EPN 9/1/87

B103

NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAG Vol XXVIII July 1962
p 1962 Lot 1 JS Schreiber

B104

Montrose Coin Gallery Ad in Numismatist Vol LXXIII MAY 1960
@ 1250 Page not given

B106

Pace Coin World Aug 18, 1976 @ 1650

B108

Pullen " " Nov 8, 1978 @ 595

Letter to Breen

Grains / Sq in / Grains per sq. in
 Dr. E Diameters

96.3, 1, .916, .913, .919, $\frac{10:30/4:30}{.914}$, $\frac{11:30/7:30}{.917}$

B105

59.4 / .659 / 90.1

2. .952 (ELECTRO) ~~VALUES~~ .947, .954, .950
 .956
 Max at 11:30/5:30 = .958
 Min at 2:30/8:30 = .947
 90.6 / .712 / 127.2

B111

3. .977, .9805, .966, .980, .980
 Ratios #3 (BIG) to #1 (SMALL) $\left(\frac{DIA}{.001} = \frac{1.0656}{.001} \times \#1 \right)$ (AREA 1.138, WGT 1.545, THICKNESS 1.358)
 91.8 / .750 / 122.4

B112

4. .933, .938, .928, .931, .935
 72.2 / .684 / 105.6

B113

5. .953, .954, .954, .955, .949
 73.8 / .713 / 103.5

B114

6. .924, .922, .927, .922, .925
 64.7 / .671 / 96.4

wt(g) = gr

Modern

.748, .748, .748, .748
 19 mm 14 .747, .746, .749, .748 3.11
 21.2 " 54 .833 +.086 on 2.5 new
 17.9 " 104 5
 24.3 " 254 2.27
 12.9 gr 14 - 104 = .0433 inches
 29.1 gr 54 - 14 = .0866
 10.3 gr 104 - 54 = .0433 inches

Dear Walter:

In Dallas I mentioned to you that I was working on an article for Penny Wise regarding the Dr. Edwards' copy, and that I would send you a draft for your comments. The draft is attached minus some details of diameters (which I have not yet measured) and footnotes.

Are there any of the references to the chapter in your book which you would prefer to have expressed differently? Are there any other corrections, suggestions, or comments that you would like to convey?

I am still working on the list of additional or changed information with regard to your book that we discussed, also. The delay is not in any sense due to a large number of corrections. It is just that I want to go over the whole book carefully and that takes time.

My friend, Mr. Tettenhorst, sends his regards, as does Eric.

606 N. Minnesota Ave.
Hastings, NE 68901
June 11, 1988

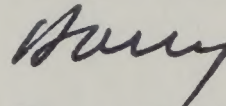
Dear Tett,

Your final copy of the Edwards half cent article duly received. I appreciate your promptness in getting it back to me; the added sentences constitute a most thoughtful addition to the discussion.

I plan to publish it as the lead article in the July Penny-Wise.

Have an enjoyable summer!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Harry Salyards
Editor, P-W.

R. TETTENHORST
P. O. Box 14020
Saint Louis, Missouri 63178

June 23, 1988

Mr. Harry Salyards
606 N. Minnesota
Hastings, NE 68901

Dear Harry:

I just realized that the abbreviation "psi" is commonly used for "pounds per square inch" with respect to atmospheric and fluid pressures, etc. It might be better in my Dr. Edwards article to use the term "per si" in place of "psi" to avoid any possible confusion in the minds of our engineering-oriented readers. This only occurs in one paragraph of the article.

If it is either too late or too much of a nuisance to made this minute change, please disregard it. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

R. Tettenhorst

Enclosure

6/15/88

Dear Ted,

Thanks for your article on the famous 1796 Fake. Walter sure covers it with a lot of 3rd hand info but faith as the Gospel! It's nice to see something scholarly on the subject, which was first illustrated in my 2nd edition.

My Health Problems Continue.. My angioplasty ended when I had a Heart Attack. And I won't go into all the complications.. I have been forced to retire from work. 4 years before I planned but I guess this is life!

Thanks for Writing.

Roger

July 25, 1988 rec'd.
7-29

Dear Jet,

not noted
Please note my new address above. Telephone number is the same, 206-337-0834.

Enjoyed your article in Penny-Wise on the Dr. Edwards 1796 1/2 cents. Haven't done much research in the series but the following are listings I have turned up.

Unc. brown, choice Leo A. Young 7/58 (Penn-Ohio Conv.): 1116

Not plated, probably one already listed.

The Joseph C. Mitchelson, 1913 - Connecticut State Library coin is EF-45.

This isn't much help but maybe something or some part of it is useful.

Best regards,

Del

Dave Bowers confirmed a report given to me by Frank Wilkinson. Sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s he received a 1796 half cent in AU condition which had been advertised by a Dayton, Ohio dealer named A. J. Fink. It turned out to be a Dr. Edwards copy, so Bowers returned it indignantly. Sometime later he came into possession of another Dr. Edwards copy which he cut up into pieces.

These two episodes were described in an article, but Mr. Bowers does not remember when it appeared or where. His hunch is that it was in COIN WORLD, but not in the last 6 or 7 years. COIN WORLD has a file of his articles but he does not know how well they are indexed, etc. The A. J. Fink advertisement may be in the possession of Remy Bourne. However, I have asked EPN if he has a copy in the library.

Mr. Bowers sometimes goes down to Connecticut State Library to look at their coins. He said if we cannot get the weight of their Dr. Edwards specimen from David Corrigan from the Connecticut State Library, he will weigh it and let me know sometime when he goes down there.

Why Do the Weights and Diameters Vary So Widely?

R. Tettenhorst

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the Dr. Edwards Copy of the 1796 Half Cent. In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight and width among the pieces known to me, and pose questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

I will build on the information presented on pp. 166-7 of Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents. Breen's is the most comprehensive existing discussion of the Edwards forgery. It also contains a listing of individual examples and auction appearances. I have also had the benefit of access to the splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and Mr. Newman's assistance in identifying and locating relevant materials there. Finally, my observations are based on direct personal study of five examples whose current locations are known, plus an electrotpe.

Let us first review some of the key facts previously known: "Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." (E. J. Attinelli: A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues, 1876) Dr. Edwards died in 1865.

Edward Cogan, in cataloguing the James E. Root sale held on December 16-18, 1878, said: "Lot 391, 1796, A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." This

latter statement, being in the first person, is particularly significant, although the substance of it had previously appeared in Woodward's catalog of the Hoffman sale, April 24-27, 1866. Cogan's statement that the remaining pieces were destroyed is corroborated by the fact that neither of the two sales which contained Dr. Edwards' collection had a 1796-dated half cent of any variety. These were the Bangs, Merwin sales of March 13, 1865, and October 16, 1865.

As to known examples, Breen lists ten pieces which have appeared since 1945. (There have been other appearances of Edwards copies since his publication.) He describes this list: "The following are all of the modern records of sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known to me. How many different specimens are involved cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally not illustrated, and those I have seen look so nearly alike that they probably cannot be distinguished short of direct physical comparison." As mentioned above, I have had the opportunity of such direct physical comparison of five pieces.

I have assigned the numbers B101 to B110 to Breen's list. In the cases of B102 and B105, two appearances of each specimen are listed. These may be referred to as B102A and B102B, etc. The numbering sequence starts at 101 to allow smaller numbers to be assigned to pre-1945 appearances. In fact, as indicated above, Breen mentions two of these. B1, "the first record of sale," was in the Hoffman sale mentioned above. B2 was the Root specimen. There was an example, which I will call B3, in the Bushnell Sale of June 20-24, 1882, cataloged by the Chapmans. It was lot 2768, uncirculated, and sold for \$8.75.

Four additional recent appearances, not necessarily of specimens distinct from B101 to B110, are known to me. They are:

B111: uncirculated, with some red. In the possession of a Pennsylvania dealer in the summer of 1982.

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B114: VF, Heritage's 1985 ANA sale, Lot No. 3606, where it was grouped with low-grade half cents as a single large lot.

Some additional facts have emerged from direct observation of specimens I have seen (B105, B109, B111, B112, B113, B114) and pictures and descriptions in catalogs. The six pieces examined are all different. B105A and B105B are indeed, as Breen believed, the same specimen. B107 is also the same piece as B105. B109 is not a "genuine" example (whatever the word may mean with respect to a forgery.) It was withdrawn from the sale because it is an electrotpe. This gives it a rather special place in the annals of deception, a copy of a fake!

None of the pieces show any trace of an undertype. The surfaces are uniformly smooth. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on smooth planchets. In fact, Breen comments, "...struck on good quality, rolled copper planchets. ..."

I have been able to find only two references to the weight of the Dr. Edwards copies, and both contain errors. Don Taxay's excellent book, Counterfeit, Mis-struck, and Unofficial U. S. Coins says, "Actually, the Edwards copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance." This comment on weight is clearly incorrect as a generality, as will be seen below. However, the coin illustrated in Taxay's book does not appear to be one of those I have seen. His comment would indicate that at least one additional light-weight specimen exists.

The only other reference to weight I could find was in an article by Richard D. Kenney in The Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1952. He lists the weight

as "4.85 grams [This equals 74.7 grains]; genuine 5.05 grams." However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams [83.9 grains]. I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.

The most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of the five pieces I have examined (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in their weights, and the noticeable variation in their diameters and thicknesses. These are:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>"Thickness"</u>
B105	59.4 grains	.915 inches	90.1 grains psi
B111	91.8 grains	.977 inches	122.4 grains psi
B112	72.2 grains	.933 inches	105.6 grains psi
B113	73.8 grains	.953 inches	103.5 grains psi
B114	64.7 grains	.924 inches	96.4 grains psi

In this table I have used the ratio of weight per square inch of surface area as a measure of relative thickness. Only B112 and B113 are close in weight and thickness. No two of the diameters are quite close. The variation between B111, the largest, and B105, the smallest, is extreme. B111 exceeds B105 by 6.6% in diameter, 35.8% in thickness, and 54.5% in weight!

To compare the absolute differences with familiar coins, consider the following small table:

<u>Pairs of Coins</u>	Difference <u>in Diameter</u>	Difference <u>in Weight</u>
(Pre-1982) cent and dime	.045 in.	12.9 gr.

Nickel and cent	.085 in.	29.1 gr.
B111 and B105	.061 in.	32.4 gr.

Why such a great weight variation among the few known pieces? Would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weight and size? Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck." Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect. In fact, Breen utilizes both comments. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives Cogan's fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

Of course, as to the usual purposes for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have little significant difference. For determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same. However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences of wording significant. For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar. If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were circulated, "...and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three to five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed perhaps six to twenty. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse clearly imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but, at least with gold and silver coins, to shopkeepers and to many of the general public. Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway during the 1863-65 period...so perhaps he had to make do with individual scraps of available copper.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic as well as general!).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of the Edwards copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular pieces.
2. Location, weight, diameter, description, and pedigree of any other pieces which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in the planchets.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

I could find only two references to weights in the literature. ~~Breen lists the weight as~~

An article by Richard D. Kenney in 1952⁽⁶⁾ discusses the Edwards half cent in some detail, and lists the weight as "4.85 grams; genuine 5.05 grams". These equal 74.85 grains and 77.93 grains respectively. However the standard for the genuine 1796 half ~~cent~~ cents was 5.44 grams, or 83.95 grains. I have no explanation for Kenney's error as to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen.

Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards coin and gives the correct weight for the genuine coin.

1st Draft

THE DR. EDWARDS' COPY OF 1796 HALF CENT

Why Do the Weights Vary So Widely?

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the "Dr. Edwards' Copy of the 1796 Half Cent." In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight among the specimens known to me, and pose the questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

This will build on the chapter [sub-chapter?] (pp. 166-7) in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents.(1) Breen's discussion, like so much else in his book, is the most comprehensive existing discussion of the Edwards' copy. It also contains the only listing seen of individual specimens and auction appearances.

I have also had the benefit of access to the splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman Museum, and Mr. Newman's assistance in identifying and locating relevant materials in the library.

Finally, the observations here are based on direct personal study of five specimens whose current locations are known, plus an electrotype of a sixth specimen.

Let us first review some of the key facts previously known: "Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." (2)

"Dr. Edwards...died in 1865" (3)

Edward Cogan, in cataloging the James E. Root sale, said: "Lot 391 1796 A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late

Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (4) This latter statement, being in the first person, is particularly significant, although the substance of it had appeared twelve years earlier. (5)

Now for some supplementary facts, first as to known specimens. Breen (1) lists ten specimens which have appeared since 1945. He describes this list: "The following are all of the modern records of sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known to me. How many different specimens are involved cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally not illustrated, and those I have seen look so nearly alike that they probably cannot be distinguished short of direct physical comparison."

As mentioned above, I have had the opportunity of direct physical comparison of five specimens, and others have appeared since the publication of Breen's book.

I have assigned the numbers B101 to B110 to Breen's list. In the cases of B102 and B105, two appearances of each specimen are listed. These may be referred to as B102A and B102B, etc.

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None of the specimens show any trace of undertype. The surfaces are uniformly clean. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on clean planchets. In fact, Breen comments, "...struck on good quality, rolled copper planchets..."

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Diameters

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B112	72.2 grains
B113	73.8 grains
B114	63.3 grains

Why such a great weight variation among the few known specimens? With so few known to have been made, would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weights and sizes?

Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck" (B103,...) Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect. ()

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Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway in the 1863-65 period in which Edwards' name appears frequently as a buyer of genuine rare Early American coins. (1) Perhaps he had to make do with scraps of copper scrounged from makers of more essential material.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic, as well as general).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

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Write to R. Tettenhorst, P. O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

PENNY-WISE

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR

Harry Salyards

Tett Tettenhorst leads off with a meticulously-researched and thoughtful discussion of the Dr. Edwards Copy of the 1796 half cent. Items of such rarity are generally discussed one at a time, when they are discussed at all; but Tett has had the opportunity to examine and compare a number of specimens, which makes his piece a first-rate contribution to the half cent literature. Read it, and be intrigued!

THE DR. EDWARDS COPY OF THE 1796 HALF CENT

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I have been able to find only two references to the weight of the Dr. Edwards copies, and both contain errors. Don Taxay's excellent book, Counterfeit, Misstruck, and Unofficial U. S. Coins says, "Actually, the Edwards copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance." This comment on weight is clearly incorrect as a generality, as will be seen below. However, the coin illustrated in Taxay's book does not appear to be one of those I have seen. His comment would indicate that at least one additional light-weight specimen exists.

The only other reference to weight I could find was in an article by Richard D. Kenney in The Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1952. He lists the weight as "4.85 grams (This equals 74.7 grains); genuine 5.05 grams." However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams (83.9 grains). I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.

The most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of the five pieces I have examined (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in their weights, and the noticeable variation in their diameters and thicknesses.

These are:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>"Thickness"</u>
B105	59.4 grains	.915 inches	90.1 grains per sq. in.
B111	91.8 grains	.977 inches	122.4 grains per sq. in.
B112	72.2 grains	.933 inches	105.6 grains per sq. in.
B113	73.8 grains	.953 inches	103.5 grains per sq. in.
B114	64.7 grains	.924 inches	96.4 grains per sq. in.

In this table I have used the ratio of weight per square inch of surface area as a measure of relative thickness. Only B112 and B113 are close in weight and thickness. No two of the diameters are quite close. The variation between B111, the largest, and B105, the smallest, is extreme. B111 exceeds B105 by 6.6% in diameter, 35.8% in thickness, and 54.5% in weight!

To compare the absolute differences with familiar coins, consider the following small table:

<u>Pairs of Coins</u>	<u>Difference in Diameter</u>	<u>Difference in Weight</u>
(Pre-1982) cent and dime	.045 in.	12.9 gr.
Nickel and cent	.085 in.	29.1 gr.
B111 and B105	.061 in.	32.4 gr.

Why such a great weight variation among the few known pieces? Would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weight and size? Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck." Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect. In fact, Breen utilizes both comments. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives Cogan's fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

Of course, as to the usual purposes for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have little significant difference. For determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same. However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences of wording significant. For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar. If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were

circulated, "... and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three or five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed perhaps six to twenty. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse clearly imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but, at least with gold and silver coins, to shopkeepers and to many of the general public. Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway during the 1863-65 period...so perhaps he had to make do with individual scraps of available copper.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic as well as general!).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of the Edwards copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular pieces.
2. Location, weight, diameter, description, and pedigree of any other pieces which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in the planchets.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P.O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

* * * * *

Dr. Edwards to do

- ✓ 1. Ask EPN for Xerox of 1966 Kagin Auct.
2. Fol Conn. State Library
- ✓ 3. " EPN other Edwards Auction 1/2¢?
4. Call Abner - World's Greatest Part IV-V May 11 1945
lot 336 Dr. E #22⁵⁰;
lot 337 Uniface (reverse) die trial #17⁵⁰
5. Norman Pullen (W) Nov. 1978
6. Pace Aug 18, 1976 (W) (212) 581-4733

R. TETTENHORST
P. O. Box 14020
Saint Louis, Missouri 63178

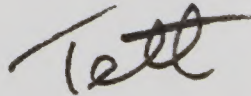
April 1, 1998

Remy Bourne
508 40th Avenue NE
Minneapolis, MN 55421-3833

Dear Remy:

Thank you very much for the clipping from the New York Journal & Patriotic Register, which arrived on my desk via Harry Salyards. This is, indeed, information relevant to my article, and I appreciate your taking the time and interest to send it to me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tett', with a stylized flourish extending from the top left.

R. Tettenhorst

mb

c: Harry Salyards

508 40TH AVENUE N.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55421-3833
U.S.A.

PHONE 612 789 7070
FAX 612 789 4747

3/28/98

Renny Bourne

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE SPECIALIST

Dear Tett —

This is self-explanatory.

3/25/98

7:55:24 AM

— Harry

Mr. Harry E. Salyards
606 North Minnesota
Hastings, NE
68901

Dear Mr. Salyards:

While reading the two articles on the weights of the half cents by T. Tettenhorst & Ron Manley in the latest issue of Penny-Wise caused me to check a newspaper in my numismatic literature collection on the that subject.

In the *New York Journal & Patriotic Register*, Friday, January 29, 1796., is the following:

"By George Washington, President of the United States. A Proclamation. Whereas by an act, supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States" passed on the third day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Five, "The President of the United States is authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, provided such reduction shall not in the whole exceed two penny weight in each cent, and in like proportion in a half cent, of which he shall give notice by proclamation:"

And whereas on account of the increased price of copper and expense of coinage, I have thought it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, one penny weight and fifteen grains in each cent, and in like proportion in each half cent, and the same has since the 27th day of December last, been reduced accordingly: I hereby give notice hereof; and that all cents and half cents coined, and to be coined at the mint of the United States from and after the said 27th day of December, are to weigh the cents, each seven penny weights, and the half cents, each three penny weights and twelve grains.

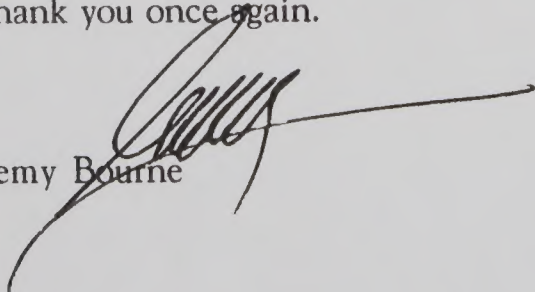
In testimony whereof, I, the said George Washington, President of the United States, have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at (L.S.) the city of Philadelphia, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the twentieth,

Go: Washington,
by the President,
Timothy Pickering'
Secretary of State."

Mr. Salyards, not being a copper collector I do not know if this is pertinent to the articles, if it is would you pass these copies on to the gentleman named above for their use (enclosed is two dollars for the additional postage). If not please excuse my ignorance and "file 13" this material and use the two dollars for doughnuts.

Thank you once again.

Remy Bourne



GREENLEAF'S New York Journal & Patriotic Register.

NUMB. 9, of VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1796.

[Total Numbr. 3054]

HERE DAUNTLESS TRUTH CONTESTS, FOR SOVEREIGN MAN, AND DEIGNS, YET WORTHLESS TYRANTS TO RESIST.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

THOMAS BURE & TIMOTHY CRADY.

WHEREVER you are, fellow citizens, no longer conceal yourselves—It is the wish of your fellow-men, that you return immediately to your former place of residence, from which you have been cruelly driven, by the rod of despotism. We feel your names in the most affecting sense; for redress of which our honor, humanity, justice, virtue, and patriotism is at stake, as a people. It was not the law which punished you, but unjust men, in contempt of law—They imprisoned you, insulted you, and attempted, or did, by infamous lash, shed your innocent blood; without authority, for which you are your legal remedy. You are soldiers; the constitution and laws of the state are your best friends. Fly to its arms; the people will support the vindicate your innocence, and punish the guilty through that medium. Heaven did it should be said, that the state of New-York is no longer an asylum for persecuted sons of men of any clime; withstanding your injuries to it, it is a land of liberty, where oppressed men find redress, though ever so obdurate or cruel. Your fellow citizens claim it right that you return, that they may be off that stain your absence may finally fix upon the character of a free, insulted people, who stand ready and willing to give you the benefit of their

thy citizen of free America, but a being whose fordid disposition would extend far as to deal in the flesh of white men, with as much freedom as negroes.

As to an unequal operation on the citizens, your argument is as flimsy, as the whole system of slavery, which you support. How can it be possible for a man to be reduced to penury and want, by emancipating his slaves, when he has a numerous offspring capable of providing for an aged parent, as well as for themselves? And are those not the best citizens who are the most industrious? Or would you have this numerous family to live in indolence, at the expence of a wretched human being, whose only misfortune was, that of being born black?

Instead of its being an act of tyranny, it is an act of justice to emancipate and allow equal liberty to all men; and as men see the errors in which they once were, it is commendable to reform; and as our laws are founded in equity—liberty its fundamental basis—how can we hold slaves? we declare *all men to be free*.—In order to compensate for the purchase money advanced, ten years service is equal to cost and toil—after such time they should be free; but you would wish compensation for an old servant who has laboured and become superannuated in your service. If such a desire is justice, I shall forever erase my name from the list of just men, and assume its contrary.

You declare, that "you are not contending for slavery." Why then do you

For the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

MR. GREENLEAF.

I WAS much surprised, upon perusing your paper of yesterday, to find that a base and unfounded attempt has been made by some person, under the signature of "An Oppressed Man, but no Tory," as well to injure my character, as to defeat a just claim I have now before the Legislature, for compensation for my loss of the brig *Henry*, Charles Spranger's master, which vessel was sent up the Hudson for duty during the late war, was afterwards taken into the state service, and was destroyed whilst in said service, and for which the convention of this state solemnly pledged the state to pay. I am the more astonished at this unprovoked and wanton attack upon my reputation and property, as I know every suggestion in the last publication, as far as they relate to me, are utterly false; and to convince an impartial public of the weakness of the assertions, and of my innocence of the charges alleged against me, I submit my affidavit.

New-York, January 26, 1796.

City of New-York, &c.

IT is known, That upon this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, before me, Theophilus Beckwith Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the City and County of New-York, personally came and appeared Mr. Joseph Towson, of the City of New-York, who, being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did voluntarily depose and say, That he, the deponent, was not, at any time during the late war between the United States of America and Great Britain, either directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in the least degree in any privateer, letter of marque, or armed vessel whatever, fitted out or employed to fight against the United States of America.

where I refused to observe attentively all that passed. Scarcely was I seated, when I beheld the author of the Defence arraigned at the bar. The prisoner immediately put himself into the attitude of an orator, and was just about to begin his last defence, when Judge Minor, with a stern look, waved his hand, and thus spoke to him:

"Cominus, this court is not a lecture to listen to one of your prolix Defences; neither rogues or knaves will have avail. This court listens not to harangues calculated to disguise truth, to veil its opposite, and to give false coloring to facts. We proceed only upon evidence, and that evidence is collected from the offender's own confessions. I refer therefore to the questions propounded to you by the court, and presume not to answer in any other manner than by a simple negative, or affirmative; and for the first time, learn to obey, instead of presuming to dispute."

The prisoner seemed rather abashed at this abrupt speech: but unperceived necessity compelled him to obey and to be silent. The Judge then, in a solemn tone, proposed the following questions, at short intervals:

1. Were you not the author of a pamphlet entitled Plain Truth, published in the spring of 1796, and intended as an answer to Common Sense, another pamphlet, published a little before, in which latter the expediency and necessity of a final separation from Great Britain had been clearly demonstrated?

2. Did you not, in the United States, I or the junctions, and intrusions, but not in order to favour the wishes of immaturity?

3. Have not your friends been made acquainted with all your schemes of finance, with their probable operation in order to furnish the means of paying the interest on the *loan of Charles*, and the injury of the public interest?

4. When swelled with the management of the sinking fund did you not voluntarily, and immediately give twenty-five shillings for twenty shillings of the public debt, when it might have been purchased at ten shillings in the pound of value?

5. When the operation of the *excise* laws began to excite discontent in the western counties of Pennsylvania, &c. did you not rather wish to ferment, than to calm the uneasiness?

6. Did you not express a wish that the rebels had burnt down Pittsburg?

7. Was not Sir John prompted by another, that *and war* might be kindled in America, and that a *standing army* might be *established* to *extinguish* it?

8. Have not made land in motion, that no government could be considered as established, until some *military* *excuse* had been given to coercive power over the people?

Fair Speculator in Land.
Wolfeboro, N.H., 26th Jan 1996.

MEDDLE with her for a moment. Upon
 the face of an infant lying in the
 arms of a mother, say what power
 if any, has the gift of the greater po-
 tency over the inferior model. The slave
 is not the only born in the same manner
 and possessed with the same natural atti-
 tudes as the other. This granted, we must
 not charge our country with a crime which
 we first committed in the human race.

That the tyrannical assumption of power by one person over whole nations, cruel and unjust in the extreme, will, without doubt, be readily granted; and that the power assumed by any one person over any thing

39. Was I not *early* among a number of views, which you then had to place yourself and your friends at the head of a party, which would be able in a short time to weaken the influence of the confidence which the people then had in the principles and politics of the men in the State who were known to be *republican leaders*, and who had both the most conspicuous part in establishing the liberty and independence of this country? Can by these means did you not start your gradually to introduce a times and circumstances would permit your avowed scheme of annihilating the government and politics of the United States to the government and politics of Great Britain not only with respect to the *form* of the Government itself, but with respect to *the measures* that ought to be adopted under *that form*?

hereof, and that all cents and half-cents
joined, and to be coined in the mint of
the United States from and after the first
day of December, are no weight
the cents, each seven penny weight, and
the half cents, each three penny weight
and twelve grains.

In testimony whereof, I, the said George Washington, President of the United States, have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States the twentieth.

Go: WASHINGTON.
By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

[FROM PHILADELPHIA]

Congress of the United States

[Continued from first page.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
January 16.

Sundry petitions were presented and disposed of.

A report of the committee of claims on
under private petitions, were taken up
and acted upon.

Mr. Smith (M) laid the following refutation on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures do consider whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws of the Union, with respect to commerce and navigation.

He observed, that it was the interest
of the United States to hold such a conduct
with respect to foreign nations, as to com-
mand their good will. Europe is like
soon to be at peace, when they will
turn much of their attention to
subject of commerce, and therefore was
proper time to place on our own such
looking as not to give umbrage or cause
of offence. He wished the legislature
turn their attention to their system of pro-
tecting duties. He considered them
measures of commercial warfare against
foreign nations which might in peace-
times provoke retaliation.

France, he observed, in 91, actually began retaliation. In consequence of her protecting duties that nation felt that we were running away with her carrying trade, and to countervail this in 93 additional duties upon tobacco imported there in American bottoms. He then he amount of this discriminating duty and its prodigious effect. He suggested that France when freed from the present war, might extend her policy in this direction to other articles, as wine, fish, and thus diminish our carrying trade and increase their own.

He answered, that on his ground, the
had us more in their power than we
them, since the chief of our imports
that country are fine goods of no

Resolved, That the
the war department.
Resolved, That the
comment of the war de
created the gold dollar.

The first of these referred to is the same office and published by the committee on the period Appleton.

The following table shows the results by Mr. Hertz that the number of cases and the number of times referred to be printed the last number to 100,000, indicated by the number of for that purpose.

of lands in the South
Twice read and refer
tee of the whole for T
Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE of M.

Agreeably to all the
branches conveyed in
given chamber, and at
Excellency the Govern
delivered the following

A D D R

Fellow Citizens,
I CANNOT but
upon the many b
bountiful hand of pro
towed upon us in this
We with our fellow
have observed a day
size these blessings,
dience to our gracious
accompany the gratitude
praised, we may h
him that he will cont
vours to the citizens a
the public councils of
commonwealth to fur
be productive of the l
of all.

In my former address I mentioned the compensation, from laws, and am now to be necessary to be better and properly. The importance of justice and the good administration—advantages of cherishing the arts and the sciences of them among the people. Upon these I

Agriculture and commerce depend upon each other. Markets are supplied, and an object of importation of heavy articles of communication from one state to another, may be as cheap as the market will admit. By the means which so remarkably

not only in the great tyrants and oppressors of mankind who assume unlimited power over nations, but such as we find in those petty tyrants who assume unbounded authority over a few Africans whom they hold as slaves.

That the tyrannical assumption of power by one person over whole nations is cruel and unjust in the extreme, will, without doubt, be readily granted; and that the power assumed by any one person over any number of nations whatever, is likewise equally cruel and unjust with the former, I believe must be conceded; which, if it be, we pronounce the existence of an evil amongst us, and the question naturally turns upon the manner in which it shall be removed.

Various opinions respecting the measures most proper to be taken, in order to root out this evil may probably be advanced, and that which is conceived the most rational, will doubtless be approved.

One idea, for compensation be made out of the public funds to the holders of slaves, and let the slaves have their freedom at the public expense. But another, who has never possessed a slave, conceives it a great advantage he should buy for by one.

One law, let the Legislature pass a statute, that those who have slaves, shall not be allowed to hold them for a limited time; but the person who has exchanged a property for slaves, will consider himself greatly aggrieved if he be not permitted to hold what he considers as his just property. But should the present Legislature think proper to pass such a resolution, and a future Legislature think it not proper to, and actually should repeal the same, what be-
come of all who wish to use it? Such should happen to be the case, will it not occasion much indignation? Take one question more, which is often in the Legislature, laying of any number of persons that they shall be free, prices them in a state of freedom, will not their laying at another time of the same persons that they shall not be free, re-annex them to their ancient bondage?

REFLECTION

THE SUNDAY

There were several questions put to Camille yesterday. On his trial before the federal court, as mentioned in your paper of Saturday last, which I presume Camille could not distinctly answer, on account of the immense throng around the court, otherwise he would not have omitted them. These questions were put by the Judge between what is there mentioned to be the 5th and 6th questions, and ought to have been there inserted to form the connection, and to prove more fully the uniform line of conduct which Camille has always observed, since he was imported into this country from the West Indies.

I am yours &c.

A FRIEND TO OUR COLOUR

[* Vide 1st page.]

Zen was not disposed to fulfil the engagements in which they had then but recently entered with the government of Great Britain and that the government of Great Britain was more *generously disposed* towards the United States than the United States towards them? and did you not then kindly intimate that if the United States would not do justice to Great Britain, it was in their power to compel them to do it by retaining in their hands the British posts on their frontiers, and by injuring the commerce and fisheries of the United States?

5th. Was it not in consequence of the secret edicts, as well as this open disposition of yourself and friends towards Great Britain, that the British government was induced to retain the posts in their hands under the pretext that the U. S. would not do them justice; and in expectation that as they had lost the opportunity of subjugating the United States by force, they might, by the assistance of so powerful a British interest existing in the country, be enabled in process of time, to detach the country from its connection with France, and bring it into a state of political dependence on the government of Great Britain?

6th. Was not this a favourite maxim with you, that "a public debt was a public evil," and did you not, day after day, peruse and daily study a certain book which bears that title, and which was written in England with a view to make the people of England believe, that their public debt had only a tendency to enervate their strength, power, and happiness?

7th. In consequence of your publishing the pamphlet before mentioned, did not great pecuniary as well as political advantages result to you and your friends, by the employment which the British, for your interest found for you, in the line of your profession?

By GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS BY AN ACT, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed on the third day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Five, P. The President of the United States is authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, provided such reduction shall not in the whole exceed two penny weight in each cent, and in like proportion in all fractions of which he shall give notice by proclamation:

And whereas on account of the increased price of copper and expense of coinage, I have thought it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, one penny weight and sixteen grains in each cent, and in like proportion in each half cent, and the same has since the 24th day of December last, been reduced accordingly: I hereby give notice

of the same, upon tobacco imported there in American bottoms. He stated the amount of this discriminating duty and its prodigious effect. He suggested that France when freed from the present war, might extend her policy in this direction to other articles, as rice, fish, &c. and thus diminish our carrying trade and enervate them down.

He shewed, that on his ground France had us more in their power than we had them, since the chief of our imports from that country are fine goods of no great bulk, while our exports were on the contrary very bulky articles. He insisted much upon a change at the present time in our system of protecting duties, for if France once enjoyed peace and began to reap the advantage of retaliating in the same way, it might then be difficult, though we should need to produce a change on their part. It was therefore our interest, to desist in time from any measure which might provoke this war of retaliation.

He further stated that in '91 the merchants of Liverpool felt the effects of our protecting duties, and handed a remonstrance to the king in council, stating that the Americans by means of their protecting duties, were engrossing the whole of the carrying trade between the two countries. The minister wisely related a consideration of the business to certain eminent merchants of London and Bristol, who acknowledged the fact, but recommended the minister not to take up the matter with warmth, as America was an excellent market for the British manufactures. The minister, in consequence of this wholesome advice, had avoided entering into a war of retaliation; but had proposed redress by negotiations. The English find their remedy in the late treaty, which secures to them the right of countervailing the effect of those discriminating duties, while the same instrument prevents our entering upon a retaliating duty to operate against the British. If the existing protecting duties are not withdrawn, the countervailing regulations of the British will be a constant subject of misunderstanding and negotiation. They had therefore better be put out of the way.

He stated some calculations, according to which, the British, by laying a small discriminating duty on our staple commodities imported into that country, in favour of their own shipping, could take from us the whole of the carrying trade, to our great detriment.

There were no tears as a merchant, and a representative from a mercantile community, he hoped, therefore, to let these questions away, and for this purpose chiefly, he wished the business generally to come under the view of the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tracy laid on the table resolutions to the following effect.

ries of them among the body of the people. Upon these I shall not enlarge.

Agriculture and commerce depend upon each other. Markets are supplied from our own objects of importance, that production of heavy articles, and of communication from one state to another, may be rendered cheap as the nature of the will admit. By the spirit of which so remarkably animates them, countenanced by the much has been done and is in various parts of the community.

The improvement of arts and manufactures is of interesting moment, encouragement of such manufactures, as will diminish the importation of foreign articles, and a zeal balance in our favour, is a common concern of the whole Union. Encouragement as will spread of industry individually the body of the people, will tend to their happy feelings of independence and give them an exalted and truly noble character of freedom. Industry naturally leads to a sentiment, rectitude of manners, observance of wife and country laws, and of course to public virtue.

Fellow Citizens,

IT is wisdom often to recollect principles. The people of this wealth, as well as those of the States, have voluntarily formed constitutions of government, have judged well adapted to their own political safety. These constitutions are founded upon the same principles and they avow the great and fundamental political truth, that all power is derived from the people. As all new forms of government, to cognize principles, never in practice until the period of our glorious revolution; must be in the experiments, the provision of a and constitutional remedy for facts as experience may point with great propriety establish state and national government. Citizens of this commonwealth lately discovered their acquiescence their constitution as it now is. But it still remains recorded declaration of rights, that the people have an incontestible, unalienable, indefeasible right to institute government and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their prosperity and happiness require. And the federal constitution, to the mode prescribed there ready undergone such amendments several parts of it, as from experience been judged necessary.

The government of the United States is intrusted solely with such regard our safety as a nation powers not given to Congress constitution, remain in the

prudence of mankind who assume unlimited power over nations, but such as we find in those petty tyrants who assume unbounded authority over a few Africans whom they hold as slaves.

That the tyrannical assumption of power by one person over whole nations, is cruel and unjust in the extreme, will, without doubt, be readily granted; and that the power assumed by any one person over any number of nations whatever, is likewise equally cruel and unjust with the former, I believe must be conceded; which, if it be, we pronounce the existence of an evil amongst us, and the question naturally turns upon the manner in which it shall be removed.

Various opinions respecting the measures most proper to be taken, in order to root out this evil, may probably be advanced, and that which is conceived the most rational, will doubtless be approved. One thus, its compensation be made out of the public funds to the holders of slaves, and let the slaves have their freedom in the public service; but another, who has never benefited slave, conceives it a disgrace that he should labour for his owners.

One last, let the Legislature pass a statute, that those who have slaves, shall not be allowed to hold them but for a limited time; but the person who has exchanged his property for slaves, will consider himself aggrieved if he be not permitted peacefully to hold what he considers as his property. But should the present Legislature think proper to pass such a resolution, and a future Legislature think it proper to, and actually should repeal the same, what becomes of the slaves who, if such should happen to be released, will it not occasion some evil consequences? Take one question more, which has been in the Legislature, saying of any number of persons that they shall be free, or placing them in a state of freedom, without there being at another time of the same persons that they shall not be free, is it not placing them in their ancient bondage? **REFLECTION.**

Rep. Messrs. B. & C.

Mr. B. & C. & D.

There were several questions put to Cambridge Judge, Mr. B. & C. before the internal committee, as mentioned in your paper of Saturday last, which I regret that Cambridge could not distinctly answer. The reason of this I suppose is, that the committee were put by the Judge between what is there mentioned to be the 5th and 6th questions, and ought not to have been directed to the 5th question, and to propose more fully the uniform line on which Cambridge has always applied, which was, since he was imported into this country from the West Indies.

From Boston.

A friend to our cause.

See page 1.

ments in which they had then but recently entered with the government of Great Britain and that the government of Great Britain was more *generously disposed* towards the United States than the United States towards them? and did you not then kindly inform that if the United States would not do justice to Great Britain, it was in their power to compel them to do it by retaining in their hands the British posts on their frontiers, and by injuring the commerce and fisheries of the United States?

6th. Was it not in consequence of the secret advice, as well as this open disposition of yourself and friends towards Great Britain, that the British government was induced to retain the posts in their hands, under the pretext that the U. S. would not do them justice; and in expectation that, as they had lost the opportunity of subjugating the United States by force, they might, by the assistance of so powerful a British interest existing in the country, be enabled to proceed to some extent to the country from its connection with France, and bring it into a state of political dependence on the government of Great Britain?

7th. Was not this a monstrous maxim with you, that "a public debt was a public evil," and did you not, in a general peruse and daily study, a certain book which bears that title, and which was written in England with a view to make the people of England believe, that their public debt had only a tendency to concentrate their weakness, power, and independence?

8th. In consequence of your publishing the pamphlet before mentioned, did not great *advantages* result to you and your friends, by the employment which the British or Tory interest found for you in the line of your publication?

By GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in an act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," passed on the third day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Five, The President of the United States is authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, provided such reduction shall not in the whole exceed two penny weight in each cent, and in the proportion in which it shall be reduced by proclamation.

And whereas, on account of the increase in price of copper and expense of coinage, I have thought it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, one penny weight and six grains in each cent, and in the proportion of the 25th day of December last, been reduced accordingly. I hereby give notice

there in American bottoms. He stated the amount of this discriminating duty and its prodigious effect. He suggested that France when freed from the present war, might extend her policy in this direction to other articles, as rice, fish, &c., and thus diminish our carrying trade and increase her own.

He shewed, that on his ground France had us more in their power than we had them, since the chief of our imports from that country are the goods of no great bulk, while our exports were on the contrary very bulky articles. He insisted much upon a change at the present time in our system of protecting duties, for if France once enjoyed peace, and began to reap the advantage of retaliating in the same way, it might then be difficult, though we should decide to produce a change in their parts. It was therefore our interest to decide in time from any measure which might provoke this war of retaliation.

He further stated that in 1813 the merchants of Liverpool felt the effects of our protecting duties, and handed a remonstrance to the king in council, stating that the Americans by means of their protecting duties, were engrossing the whole of the carrying trade between the two countries. The minister wisely related a consideration of the business to certain eminent merchants of London and Bristol, who acknowledged the fact, but recommended the minister not to take up the matter with warmth, as America was an excellent market for the British manufactures. The minister, in consequence of this wholesome advice, had avoided entering into a war of retaliation; but had proposed redress by negotiations. The English and their remedy in the late treaty, which secures to them the right of countervailing the effect of those discriminating duties, while the same instrument prevents our enacting stronger duties to operate against the British. If the existing protecting duties are withdrawn, the countervailing regulations of the British will be a constant subject of misunderstanding and negotiation. They had therefore better be put out of the way.

He stated some calculations, according to which the British, by laying a small discriminating duty on our staple commodities imported into that country, in favour of their own shipping, could take from us the whole of the carrying trade to our great detriment.

There were 10 years as a merchant, and a representative from a mercantile community, he hoped, therefore, to serve his country away, and for this purpose he wished the business to be brought under the view of the community, commerce and manufactures.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tracy said on the table resolution to the following effect:

ties of them among themselves. Upon these I shall not enlarge.

Agriculture and commerce depend upon each other. Markets are supplied from one another, and an object of importance, the circulation of heavy articles, of communication from one state to another, may be rendered cheap as the nature of the will admit. By the spirit of which so remarkably animates, countenanced by the much has been done and is in various parts of the country.

The improvement of arts and manufactures is of interesting moment, encouragement of such manufactures, as will diminish the importation of foreign articles, and a zeal balance in our favour, a common concern of the whole Union, encouragement as will spread of industry individually the body of the people, will tend to their happy feelings of independence and give them an exalted and truly noble character of free industry naturally leads to a sentiment, rectitude of manners, observance of wife and country laws, and of course to public virtue.

Fellow Citizens,

IT is wisdom often to rest principles. The people of the wealth, as well as those of the States, have voluntarily for constitutions of government have judged well adapted to their own political safety. These are founded upon the same principles and they avow the great and eternal political truth, that all power is derived from the people. All new forms of government, cognize principles, never sacrifice until the period of a new revolution; must be in experiments, the provision of and constitutional remedy in facts as experience may point out with great propriety establish state and national government citizens of this commonwealth have discovered their acquisition their constitution as it is. But it still remains recorded declaration of rights, that they have an incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their prosperity and happiness is concerned. And the federal constitution to the mode prescribed therein, ready undergone such amendments, several parts of it, as from experience have been judged necessary.

The government of the United States is entrusted solely with such regard our safety as a nation, powers not given to Congress, remain in the

FOC

R. TETTENHORST
~~--P.O.-Box-14020--~~ 500 WASHINGTON AVE., SUITE 1234
Saint Louis, Missouri ~~63178-~~ 63101
314-331-6503

August 25, 1999

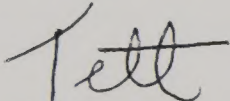
Mr. Jim McGuigan
Box 133
N. Versailles, PA 15137

Dear Jim:

It was good seeing you at the ANA. I was glad to hear that you have purchased a Dr. Edwards copy.

As I mentioned, I would appreciate it if you would let me know what it weighs, when you are able to obtain that measurement. Also, whatever pedigree you have would be appreciated for my file on this interesting counterfeit.

Sincerely,



R. Tettenhorst

mb

JIM McGUIGAN
BOX 133
N. VERSAILLES, PA. 15137

Sept. 13, 1999

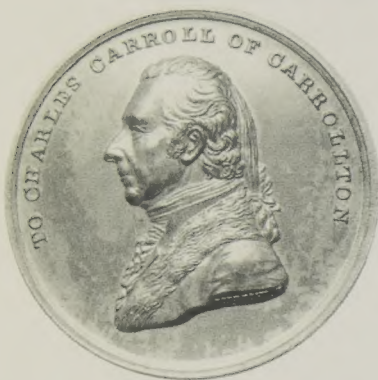
Dear Tett:

With regard to the 1796 Dr. Edwards's copy that I purchased a few months ago, the weight is 6.4 grams. The coin was weighed on a scale at the Cincinnati show last weekend. I do not know the magnitude of the measurement error with this scale. I will check the weight at another show and let you know if there is any discrepancy.

With regard to the pedigree, I purchased it from Bruce Lovich - a dealer from State College, PA. He gave me no information about the pedigree other than to say it had been off the market for a long time - possibly since the 1940's or 1950's.

Best regards,
Jim McGuigan

Exceedingly Rare "Charles Carroll of Carrollton"
U.S. Mint Copper Medal
"The Dr. Edwards Copy" a Copper Gem



- 906 Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medal, The Dr. Edwards Copy, See PE-6, Bronzed Copper, Gem Semi-prooflike Uncirculated.** 51.4 mm. This outstanding medal has rich copper-brown color mixed with lots of undelying flashy, original red luster. The rims remain perfect and the surfaces hard and semi-prooflike. Expert, dealer and numismatist Joe Levine calls this medal "Super Rare". The Obverse has the legend, "TO CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON," around a bust of Carroll who is facing to the left. The reverse legend reads, "UPON ENTERING HIS 90TH YEAR. SEP. XX MDCCCXXVI," and surrounds an inner wreath enclosing the further inscription, "THE, SURVIVING SIGNER, OF THE, DECLARATION OF, INDEPENDENCE, AFTER THE 50TH, ANNIVERSARY". The John J. Ford Collection had an (1) original example in gold, (4) specimens in silver and (3) in copper. In addition, he also had the Bushnell specimen of the Dr. Edwards copy in silver. He did not have a copper specimen of the Dr. Edwards copy. There are only two auction appearances of a copper Edwards medal. The Chapman's Bushnell sale in 1882 had one as lot #359, and later the same medal was sold as lot #909. Although it was not pedigreed to the Bushnell sale, it is quite possible that the Lindsay medal and the Bushnell medal are one and the same and indeed, that the medal offered here is in the same line! Ex: Presidential Auction #74, Lot #580. (1,500-2,000)

The first mention of the Edwards copy we can find is in W. Elliot Woodward's 1866 Francis S. Hoffman Sale, #1537 where he offered a silver example and stated, "The history of this piece is worth relating. It first appeared in an addendum to a sale made Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., to whom it came purporting to be a consignment from J.A. Allen of Pottsville, PA. Inquiries were instituted concerning its origin which failed, however, to elicit any information concerning either the medal or Mr. J.A. Allen. Thus the matter rested until the decease of a certain gentleman in whose collection the dies were found, also several impressions in various metals, together with the evidence showing that the dies were recently made in New York City. The dies are now destroyed, together with all the metals struck from this, this alone excepted, which, being unique, and very interesting on account of its singular origin, is by the present owner thought to be very valuable.

While Woodward described this as a counterfeit, he did not detail how to tell it apart from a genuine medal. Robert Lindesmith was the first to publish the difference stating that on the copy there is an (intentional) wider spacing between O and N of CARROLLTON.

The "certain gentleman" referred to above was Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York City, a serious numismatist whose collection was sold by Edward Cogan in 1865 shortly after his death. Dr. Edwards was also credited with being responsible for the well-known copies made of the 1796 Half cent and the Immune Columbia / Nova Consellatio. Little more is known about Dr. Edwards and nothing is known as to why he went to the trouble of having a copy made of the Carroll medal.

"Lieutenant Edward R. McCall" U.S. Mint Naval Medal

- 907 Lieutenant Edward R. McCall Medal, NA-16, Struck at the U.S. Mint in Bronzed Copper, Sculpted by Moritz Furst, Choice Uncirculated.** 65 mm. Neuzil 35. This is a very rare

Feb 10, 2007 Early American History Auctions

Tet:

I got to the box and weighed my Edwards copy and the result was 89.4 grains. The coin is not perfectly round and appears to be taller than it is wide. No prior ownership was given in the Heritage catalogue of their 50th Anniversary Signature Auction at this years FUN. The lot number was 6959 and it was sold in session six Thursday afternoon January 13, 2005. As the lot description does not give any previous ownership, I tried at the time to get some of this information. I believe the cataloger was Mark Borckardt. Currently I understand that he is at Central States, so I will try to get more information from him next week.

I hope this helps. Have a good day. Ray Rouse

Ray: A year or so ago you were kind enough to send me the weight of 89.4 grains for the specimen of the Dr. Edwards copy you bought from Heritage's sale at the 2005 FUN show.

Now I am writing you for an additional bit of information on your coin.

The recent appearance of several pieces at auctions has prompted me to want to write an update for Penny Wise on the presumed population. In addition to known pedigrees, one way to distinguish separate pieces is by their weights. In my article in the July issue of Penny Wise I pointed out the great range of weights of the known specimens, from 59.4 grains to 91.8 grains, with no two being the same weight.

Now it appears possible that your example may be an exception. In Bowers and Morena's March 5, 1998 sale of the Boys Town Collection lot 79 is a Dr. Edwards Copy listed at 89.3 grains. It would help my census if we could determine whether this is the same as your coin. The description reads in part, "A small spot over the digit 9 will serve to identify this specimen in the future. The edge of this piece is a bright coppery pink with numerous file marks in various directions."

Would you be kind enough to let me know if this description fits your example ? Thanks in advance for your help.

Tett

[Home](#) > [Auctions](#) > [Auction Detail](#) > [Browse Lots](#) > **Lot Detail**<< [Return to Auct](#)**Session 1 is n**

ITEM

[◀ Prev Lot](#) | [Browse Lots](#) | **Lot#** [GO](#)**AUCTION:** William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection**LOT #:** **607** Watch Item**ITEM:** 1796 1/2C**GRADE:** CHOICE MINT STATE**STARTING BID:** \$6,000.00**PRICE
REALIZED:** **\$8,625.00****HIGH BIDDER#:**[Show Reverse](#) [Large Photos](#)**Move your mouse over the image
to see the details.****LIVE BIDDING:** Closed**STARTS IN *:**

*"Live Bidding" and "Starts In" times are approximate.

DESCRIPTION**1796 Edwards copy. Choice Mint State.**

76.9 grains. 24.2 mm. An utterly superb specimen of this famed 19th-century production. Fully lustrous light brown show exciting orange-red mint color remaining around the date, reverse legends, and areas around the peripheries. struck, better than usually seen on this very rare issue, with many raised die lines visible in the fields on both sides; distinctive hand-cut nature of the design elements readily apparent. The planchet is smooth, glossy, and shows bold cartwheel. Clear recutting is visible far below the 9 of the date, and both 7 and 9 show closer recutting as well. The notable flaw is an old curved scratch from a low curl to a dentil near 8:00, without which this piece would be a stone gem. With it, this piece remains **the finest we have seen** and (if anyone is keeping track) a probable Condition Ceil quality specimen.

According to Breen, **only 12 specimens were struck** and the modern rarity of this issue makes such a claim seem the realm of the probable, even likely. They were struck before 1866, at a point during the cradle days of American numismatics when selling (and producing) counterfeits of rare dates for collectors was not frowned upon. It is a great testament to the enduring rarity of the 1796 half cent that this copy was produced in the same era as the famous 17 of Smith of Ann Street, the 1804 large cent restrike (from 1803 and 1820 dies), the 1811 half cent restrike (from or dies) and other official restrikes such as those made of 1827 quarters and 1804 dollars. According to Attinelli, Dr. Fr

Edwards died before October 1865 and was a collector of both means and repute.

In Breen's census of 1796 Edwards copy offerings, only two are described as Uncirculated; the others showed severe striking weakness or cabinet friction to earn only EF or AU grades. Further, every one we have encountered has been brown, leaving this as perhaps the specimen with the most remaining mint color. With its famous story, finite rarity, extraordinary preservation, we have no doubt that it is bound for a world-class half cent cabinet.

PHOTOS



Tet: I would be glad to check it out as soon as I get back to my home in Boca Raton, FL where the box is. Right now we are in our place in Marblehead, Mass getting it ready for the summer renters. I should be back to Florida by July 1 and I will follow up then. Ray

----- HalfCent@aol.com wrote:

- > Ray: A year or so ago you were kind enough to send me the weight of 89.4
- > grains for the specimen of the Dr. Edwards copy you bought from Heritage's sale
- > at the 2005 FUN show.
- > Now I am writing you for an additional bit of information on your coin.
- > The recent appearance of several pieces at auctions has prompted me to
- > want to write an update for Penny Wise on the presumed population. In
- > addition to known pedigrees, one way to distinguish separate pieces is by their
- > weights. In my article in the July issue of Penny Wise I pointed out the great
- > range of weights of the known specimens, from 59.4 grains to 91.8 grains,
- > with no two being the same weight.
- > Now it appears possible that your example may be an exception. In
- > Bowers and Morena's March 5, 1998 sale of the Boys Town Collection lot 79 is a
- > Dr. Edwards Copy listed at 89.3 grains. It would help my census if we could
- > determine whether this is the same as your coin. The description reads in
- > part, "A small spot over the digit 9 will serve to identify this specimen in the
- > future. The edge of this piece is a bright coppery pink with numerous file
- > marks in various directions."
- > Would you be kind enough to let me know if this description fits your
- > example? Thanks in advance for your help. Tet

Tet: Here are pictures of my Dr Edwards copy. Based on the description you provided, considering the spot over the 9 and the pink color I don't think there is any doubt that this is the coin from the Boys Town Collection. Let me know what you think. Ray

Did you know you can share, print and create unique gifts from all of your digital pictures? Discover all the possibilities, from Photo Books to Mugs to Cards and much more, at www.kodakgallery.com.

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U.S., FOREIGN COINS, TOKENS AND PAPER MONEY

INCLUDING MY PERSONAL TREASURES

PUBLIC AUCTION

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2005
AT RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL**



COINHUNTER

C. E. Bullova

Suite 2112

1616 Walnut Street

Philadelphia, PA. 19103

(215) 735-5517



411. CLARK GRUBER \$2.50 1860 Uncirculated, cleaned lightly. Fully struck and defect free. **PHOTO** (9,000.00-10,000.00)
412. CLARK GRUBER \$5.00 1860 CH Filthy Uncirculated. Original, Totally defect free and very well struck and frosty. **PHOTO** (15,000.00-20,000.00)
413. 11 Piece COMMEMORATIVE GOLD SET-COMplete-From Uncirculated to Gem Uncirculated. All Original and housed in a Wayne Raymond page. **PHOTO** (25,000.00-35,000.00)

MISCELLANEOUS ODD-BALL STUFF

414. 12 piece set of **Electrotypes**. Proof only dates of US Half Cents - 1831, 1836, 1840 through 1848, 1852. All very high quality and all Red color. (4,500.00-5,500.00)
415. **Struck copy** of 1796 Half Cent with Pole. Edwards dies. Red and Brown Gem. **PHOTO** *Tommy Terranova paid 15.5 and reshipped at BK* (12,000.00-15,000.00)
416. **Electrotype** of a 1799 Cent. High quality example. *at BK* (300.00-400.00)
417. Reengraved Chain Cent. **Smith of Ann Street Fantasy**. Handsome work. **PHOTO** (1,000.00 up)
418. **Smith of Ann Street** reengraved Wreath Cent. Intricately done including the edge. **PHOTO** (2,000.00 up)
419. Smith, as above. Reengraved 1794 Large Cent altered to 1793 Liberty Cap Cent. Again artistically sound. **PHOTO** (1,500.00 up)
420. Half Cent 1801 altered, fantasy date. EF sharpness. (300.00-400.00)
421. Classic Large Cent 1815 Altered date fantasy piece. (700.00-800.00)
422. Large Cent 1828 altered to 1823. Almost Uncirculated sharpness (200.00-300.00)
423. Half Dollar 1804 altered fantasy date. Excellent workmanship. VF plus sharpness. (1,000.00 up)
424. BOLEN copies: Higley 3 hammers VF, NY Indian Eagle on Globe Uncirculated, 1785 Confederatio Cent, small stars Uncirculated, 1787 Clinton Cent Uncirculated. The 4 piece lot (1,500.00 up)
425. Miscellaneous group of altered coins: 2 altered & 2 cast. Flying Eagle Cent 1856, Half Cent altered to 1831, Half Cent cast copies 1847 and 1849. (100.00 up)

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
SUPPORT AS ALWAYS!**

**RESERVE YOUR ROOMS EARLY.
IT IS ARMY-NAVY WEEKEND IN PHILADELPHIA.**



410



412



415



417



418



419

PENNY-WISE

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Consecutive Issue #127

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INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR

Harry Salyards

Tett Tettenhorst leads off with a meticulously-researched and thoughtful discussion of the Dr. Edwards Copy of the 1796 half cent. Items of such rarity are generally discussed one at a time, when they are discussed at all; but Tett has had the opportunity to examine and compare a number of specimens, which makes his piece a first-rate contribution to the half cent literature. Read it, and be intrigued!

THE DR. EDWARDS COPY OF THE 1796 HALF CENT

Why Do the Weights and Diameters Vary So Widely?

R. Tettenhorst

This article will present some data not previously recorded on specimens of the Dr. Edwards Copy of the 1796 Half Cent. In particular, it will describe the wide variation in weight and width among the pieces known to me, and pose questions as to why such a wide variation should exist.

I will build on the information presented on pp. 166-7 of Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents. Breen's is the most comprehensive existing discussion of the Edwards forgery. It also contains a listing of individual examples and auction appearances. I have also had the benefit of access to the splendid numismatic library of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and Mr. Newman's assistance in identifying and locating relevant materials there. Finally, my observations are based on direct personal study of five examples whose current locations are known, plus an electrotype.

Let us first review some of the key facts previously known: "Dr. Francis S. Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." (E. J. Attinelli: A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues, 1876) Dr. Edwards died in 1865.

Edward Cogan, in cataloguing the James E. Root sale held on December 16-18, 1878, said: "Lot 391, 1796, A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." This latter statement, being in the first person, is particularly significant, although the substance of it had previously appeared in Woodward's catalogue of the Hoffman sale, April 24-27, 1866. Cogan's statement that the remaining pieces were destroyed is corroborated by the fact that neither of the two sales which contained Dr. Edwards' collection had a 1796-dated half cent of any variety. These were the Bangs, Merwin sales of March 13, 1865, and October 16, 1865.

As to known examples, Breen lists ten pieces which have appeared since 1945. (There have been other appearances of Edwards copies since his publication.) He describes this list: "The following are all of the modern records of sale or offerings of the Edwards copies known to me. How many different specimens are involved cannot be ascertained; the coins were generally not illustrated, and those I have seen look so nearly alike that they probably cannot be distinguished short of direct physical comparison." As mentioned above, I have had the opportunity of such direct physical comparison of five pieces.

I have assigned the numbers B101 to B110 to Breen's list. In the cases of B102 and B105, two appearances of each specimen are listed. These may be referred to as B102A and B102B, etc. The numbering sequence starts at 101 to allow smaller numbers to be assigned to pre-1945 appearances. In fact, as indicated above, Breen mentions

two of these. B1, "the first record of sale," was in the Hoffman sale mentioned above. B2 was the Root specimen. There was an example, which I will call B3, in the Bushnell Sale of June 20-24, 1882, catalogued by the Chapmans. It was lot 2768, uncirculated, and sold for \$8.75.

Four additional recent appearances, not necessarily of specimens distinct from B101 to B110, are known to me. They are:

- B111: uncirculated, with some red. In the possession of a Pennsylvania dealer in the summer of 1982.
- B112: extremely fine, in the possession of a Massachusetts dealer in the summer of 1984.
- B113: uncirculated, Stack's June 1985 sale, Lot No. 586.
- B114: VF, Heritage's 1985 ANA sale, Lot No. 3606, where it was grouped with low-grade half cents as a single large lot.

Some additional facts have emerged from direct observation of specimens I have seen (B105, B109, B111, B112, B113, B114) and pictures and descriptions in catalogues. The six pieces examined are all different. B105A and B105B are indeed, as Breen believed, the same specimen. B107 is also the same piece as B105. B109 is not a "genuine" example (whatever the word may mean with respect to a forgery.) It was withdrawn from the sale because it is an electrotype. This gives it a rather special place in the annals of deception, a copy of a fake!

None of the pieces show any trace of an undertype. The surfaces are uniformly smooth. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that they were probably struck on smooth planchets. In fact, Breen comments, "...struck on good quality, rolled copper planchets..."

I have been able to find only two references to the weight of the Dr. Edwards copies, and both contain errors. Don Taxay's excellent book, Counterfeit, Misstruck, and Unofficial U. S. Coins says, "Actually, the Edwards copy is comparatively crude, and can be easily identified both by its light weight and general appearance." This comment on weight is clearly incorrect as a generality, as will be seen below. However, the coin illustrated in Taxay's book does not appear to be one of those I have seen. His comment would indicate that at least one additional light-weight specimen exists.

The only other reference to weight I could find was in an article by Richard D. Kenney in The Coin Collector's Journal, Jan.-Feb. 1952. He lists the weight as "4.85 grams (This equals 74.7 grains); genuine 5.05 grams." However, the standard for the genuine 1796 half cents was 5.45 grams (83.9 grains). I have no explanation for Kenney's error with respect to the weight of the genuine coin, and quote it only because it caused me to question also the accuracy of his weight for the Edwards specimen. Breen quotes Kenney's weight for the Edwards piece, and gives the correct weight for the genuine one. I was unable to locate a single reference to the diameter of any coin.

The most startling fact to emerge from direct observation of the five pieces I have examined (not including the electro, B109) is the tremendous variation in their weights, and the noticeable variation in their diameters and thicknesses.

These are:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>"Thickness"</u>
B105	59.4 grains	.915 inches	90.1 grains per sq. in.
B111	91.8 grains	.977 inches	122.4 grains per sq. in.
B112	72.2 grains	.933 inches	105.6 grains per sq. in.
B113	73.8 grains	.953 inches	103.5 grains per sq. in.
B114	64.7 grains	.924 inches	96.4 grains per sq. in.

In this table I have used the ratio of weight per square inch of surface area as a measure of relative thickness. Only B112 and B113 are close in weight and thickness. No two of the diameters are quite close. The variation between B111, the largest, and B105, the smallest, is extreme. B111 exceeds B105 by 6.6% in diameter, 35.8% in thickness, and 54.5% in weight!

To compare the absolute differences with familiar coins, consider the following small table:

<u>Pairs of Coins</u>	<u>Difference in Diameter</u>	<u>Difference in Weight</u>
(Pre-1982) cent and dime	.045 in.	12.9 gr.
Nickel and cent	.085 in.	29.1 gr.
B111 and B105	.061 in.	32.4 gr.

Why such a great weight variation among the few known pieces? Would not one expect them to have been made at the same time and on planchets from a single source, and of approximately equal weight and size? Having posed this intriguing question, we have reached the limits of the demanding world of fact. We can only proceed farther by entering the uncertain, but pleasurable, world of speculation.

At once, a previously unimportant semantic difference becomes more significant. Some references to the known quantity of Dr. Edwards' copies say, "Only twelve struck." Other, more precise, descriptions say, "Of those struck, all destroyed except twelve..." or words to that effect. In fact, Breen utilizes both comments. When listing the quantity known, he states: "Rarity 7. Reportedly twelve struck." And in the next paragraph he gives Cogan's fuller description relating to the destruction of the dies, "... together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve..."

Of course, as to the usual purposes for wanting to know the quantity extant, the two statements have little significant difference. For determining current rarity, or the original distribution, they are essentially the same. However, when the question deals with variations among the few existing specimens, one can consider the differences of wording significant. For instance, if only twelve had been struck, or some number slightly larger, one might strongly expect the planchets to be quite similar. If, on the other hand, as many as a thousand had been struck originally, and all but twelve subsequently destroyed, one might have less reason to be surprised at finding considerable variation among planchets.

Do we have any clues as to the number originally struck? Maybe we do. But they are severely limited. Cogan's statement is that he believes only twelve were

circulated, "... and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death." (Underlining is mine)

Let us speculate on this perhaps casual choice of words. If there had been several hundred specimens remaining, might not Cogan have been likely to say more than "all"? In his place, wouldn't you have been likely to say something like, "I destroyed the large hoard that..."?

Conversely, if as few as three or five remained, wouldn't you be more likely to give the actual number, rather than describing the small quantity as "all"?

With total subjectivity, to my ear Cogan's choice of words is most consistent with his having found and destroyed perhaps six to twenty. In any case, even a somewhat larger upper limit would not lead one to expect so many weights of substantial difference.

The design of the copy reflects a careful attempt to reproduce the details of the original coin. The hair strands, pole, cap, and date of the obverse clearly imitate the details of the genuine coin. So do the fraction, bow, leaves and berries of the reverse. As an experienced numismatist, why did Dr. Edwards pay so little attention to approximating the weight of the originals? Short weight was a phenomenon long well known, not merely to numismatists, but, at least with gold and silver coins, to shopkeepers and to many of the general public. Of course, there was a rather considerable war underway during the 1863-65 period...so perhaps he had to make do with individual scraps of available copper.

We have reached the end of the line, at least for now. I have told you everything I know. In fact, I have told you more than I know (a phenomenon not without precedent in literature, numismatic as well as general!).

Where to from here? I would welcome hearing from anyone on the following:

1. Records of other appearances of the Edwards copies, particularly those prior to 1945. Specially prized would be any with photographs or descriptions of spots or marks sufficient to help identify particular pieces.
2. Location, weight, diameter, description, and pedigree of any other pieces which can currently be located.
3. Additional facts or hypotheses to explain the differences which have been found in the planchets.

Write to R. Tettenhorst, P.O. Box 14020, St. Louis, MO 63178.

* * * * *



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Bidding is closed for this lot.

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Russ Butcher's M. E
what suction?
76.9 gr.

~~Folic Acid~~

Russ Butcher list + letter
(check CAC file) about my non-proof

DR EDWARDS

FOL
TUES

Which coin is illustrated in
Taxay's Book



p. 152

(NONE)

"light weight" may be explained!

EPN: is Taxay still alive? Richard Kenney,²
: Attinelli (spelling)

→ Where is he?

R. TETTENHORST

220 NORTH FOURTH STREET

SUITE A

ST. LOUIS, MO 63102

EAC

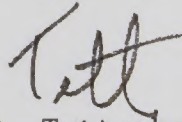
January 11, 2010

Mr. Jim McGuigan
Box 133
N. Versailles, PA 15137

Dear Jim:

I don't know if you noticed when you examined the uniface Dr. Edwards' copy at the auction that the obverse and reverse are rotated 90 degrees. All of the other specimens that I have are struck with normal coin obverse and reverse orientation. Do you remember if any of the other Dr. Edwards' copies that you examined had this 90 degree rotation between the two sides?

Sincerely,



R. Tettenhorst

mb

Talk to:

Tony Terranova

Ron Manley

Bob Grellman

Chris McCawley

interest in the sale of the Pembroke shilling in 1848 in England stimulated discussion concerning it and the "original" Bushnell shilling was available by 1858. Within that period the fabricator should be found.

The most notorious forger of coins in nineteenth century England was Singleton, a man about whom almost nothing is known, not even his first name. In Sotheby's sale in July, 1839, he is described as "the now well-known dealer, whose sanctified appearance and deceptive demeanour, have but too well enabled him to succeed in disposing of his forgeries as genuine, and by so doing injure the science of numismatics and defraud the unwary."⁵² Singleton used the alias, Dr. James Edwards, of Waterford, Ireland, in 1840 in selling coins in Plymouth, England, and sometimes used the name James.⁵³ Silver coins of England, Scotland, etc. were being profusely counterfeited in 1849 and offered for sale in a shop in London⁵⁴ apparently by Singleton. In 1848, it was said that there were only two counterfeiters striking rare coins in England, Singleton and Emery, but Emery specialized in English gold coins and died in 1850.⁵⁵ Singleton apparently was the only rare coin fabricator operating in England after 1850, although the date of his death or his withdrawal from operations is unknown.

There are other American fabrications of the period which can be attributed to Singleton. Forgeries of a United States 1796 half-cent, and a Charles Carroll medal are known as Edwards' copies.⁵⁶ Dr. Francis S. Edwards, an English doctor and coin collector who moved to New York and died

⁵² Leonard Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* (London, 1904-16), Vol. II, p. 533.

⁵³ *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. II (1840), p. 256.

⁵⁴ *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XI (1849), p. 185.

⁵⁵ *Gentlemen's Magazine*, Vol. 184 (July, 1848), p. 2; *The Literary Gazette and Journal* (London, 1848), p. 381.

⁵⁶ Richard D. Kenney, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1952), p. 11.

there in 1865, was the source of these counterfeits according to Attinelli's following statement:

To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected.⁵⁷

However, Woodward indicates in his April, 1866 catalogue as to the 1796 half-cent fabrication that he does not believe Dr. Francis S. Edwards' statement that the twelve pieces and the die were bought by Edwards in London. Dr. Francis S. Edwards is not the same person as the alias Dr. James Edwards, which was used by Singleton. Yet Singleton probably made the counterfeits which Dr. Francis S. Edwards distributed in America, particularly because the die was brought with the coins.

Since the fabricator of the three pieces of Massachusetts silver heretofore discussed was not familiar with specimens of the coinage, and worked from the Pembroke illustrations, this points to an English diecutter rather than to an American as the latter would have had the coins more readily available and would have copied from Felt's more recent book as Wyatt did rather than a 1746 publication. Some might feel that Wyatt's diecutter could have made these Massachusetts silver fabrications, but the fact that Wyatt had the same types of coins made for his own purposes would indicate that another source were involved.

The evidence indicates that Singleton was the most likely person to have made the Bushnell shilling, the Noe 19 Oak Tree sixpence, and the Noe PQ Pine Tree shilling and that they were struck in England between 1848 and 1858.

⁵⁷ E. J. Attinelli, *Numisgraphics* (New York, 1876), p. 42.

The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling

Supplemented
with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit
Massachusetts Silver Coins

BY ERIC P. NEWMAN



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
NEW YORK

1959

THE
MEDALLIC WORK
OF
JOHN ADAMS BOLEN

DIE SINKER &c.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



by NEIL E. MUSANTE

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 2002

The remaining seven are all known to exist and are listed below.

A second group of dies was purchased by Dr. Frank Smith Edwards also of New York. These included the Confederatio dies JAB-7 and 8, the Liberty Cap die, reverse of JAB-9, the Higley dies JAB-10, and the Letter to Hamilton dies JAB-11. Edwards first appeared in the city directory in 1850. He is listed as a druggist at 907 Broadway, but by 1858 he is listed as a physician residing at 137 West Twenty-second Street. Attinelli described him as "...an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected."³ These counterfeits included the 1796 half cent, the Immune Columbia pattern and the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Medals. Under the heading of "Fabrications and Frauds" on page 216 of his sixty-ninth sale, Woodward writes, "Under the latter division of this head the first place should be given to Wyatt's Counterfeits of the Pine Tree Money; next in order the still viler counterfeits of the late Dr. Edwards, the 1796 Half Cent, the Perkins Washington Funeral Medals, and the Chas. Carroll Medals...."

Woodward's continuing anger toward Edwards seems to suggest that he himself might have been burned by the good doctor's shenanigans. His fourteenth sale of April 24, 1866, also includes several caustic references to Dr. Edwards. Under lot 944, a 1796 half cent he writes; "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." One wonders if Woodward was the purchaser of these twelve 1796 half cents? Still later under lot 1537, a Carroll Medal he writes: "...Thus the matter rested till the decease of a certain gentleman in whose collection the dies were found, also several impressions in various metals, together with evidence showing that the dies were recently made in New York City. The dies are now destroyed, together with all the medals struck from them..."; and finally under lot 2146; "Washington Funeral Medal, *HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS*; rev. Urn,

³ Emmanuel J. Attinelli, *A Bibliography Of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues 1828-1875* (Lawrence: Quarterman, 1976), 42.

inscribed G. W.; splendid, nearly proof impression in gold. several of these pieces have, from time to time been sold as genuine, but it is now known that they are counterfeits, the dies having been in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards; they are now destroyed, together with all the pieces struck from them, excepting the few mentioned as having been sold to collectors;...”⁴ Despite disclosure of this information, the gold funeral medal in this sale brought \$30.00. Woodward had in fact sold another example in his April 28, 1863 sale lot 2275 for \$55.00. Regarding the *Arsenal* and *Young America* mules however, he never again cataloged them using the numbers struck as given in the Finotti sale.

Shortly after Edwards died in 1865 his estate was auctioned by Edward Cogan. The announcement of that sale shown here, lends credibility to the commonly held view that Edwards was not above passing his counterfeits to an unsuspecting public. Cogan finds it necessary to reassure buyers that he has excluded “any piece that I did not believe to be original.” The sale is rich with mulings from Bolen’s dies including several struck in silver, but it is curiously lacking in any struck from the Higley and Confederatio dies.

In the Hoffman sale of April 1866 cited above, Woodward also states that the copy dies for the 1796 half cent, Carroll medal, and Washington Funeral Medal by Perkins were all destroyed after Edwards’ death. The person most likely to have the opportunity to do this and pass the information along to Woodward was Edward Cogan. That the Bolen dies once owned by Edwards came into his possession at this time is borne out by a statement from Bolen’s 1905 catalog; “Some years after I saw the No. 11 dies in the possession of Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., but they were ruined by rust.” Cogan undoubtedly defaced and destroyed the copy dies, or allowed Bolen to do it himself, which could explain another of his 1905 assertions, “Nos 6,7,8 and 9, I destroyed the dies....” To this point they have not surfaced, so there is no reason to doubt this claim. Several pieces were struck from the defaced dies however, and these did not appear until Woodward’s sixty-ninth sale, of October 13, 1884. Probably they were struck in 1865, but remained with Cogan or Bolen or Woodward until this sale took place.

In his nineteenth and twentieth sales, Woodward also named

4. The gold example in Garrett IV, lot 1803, brought \$10,000. The same specimen brought \$9,250 in the Steinberg sale of May 6, 1992, lot 86.



John Adams Bolen circa 1903

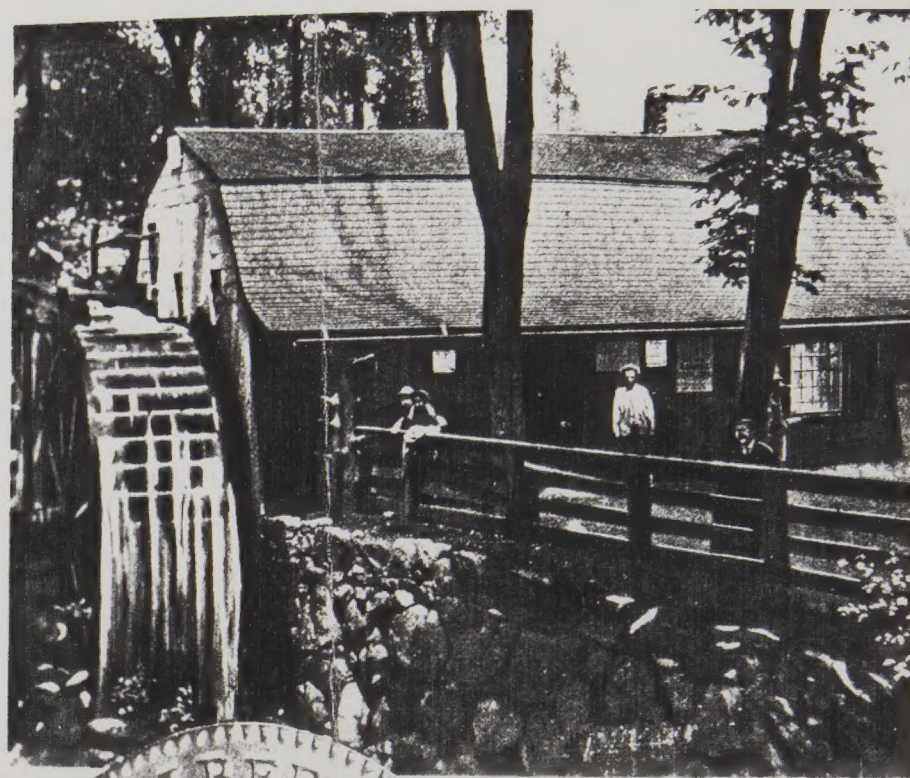
This is the reference I'd
mentioned about the Dr. Edwards
Copy.



THE PHILADELPHIA MINT, 1792.
From a painting by E. Lamasure, 1914.

United States Copper Coins

An Action Guide for the
Collector and Investor



Gone are the days



Q. David Bowers

Half cents of 1796 occur in two varieties: with pole to cap and without. Unlike the 1795 half cent without pole (which was caused by regrinding a die that originally had a pole), the omission on the 1796 apparently was a die blunder. The engraver simply forgot to include it! The 1796 without pole half cents that I have seen or owned have all had a prominent horizontal diebreak bisecting the obverse. Like 1794 half cents, genuine issues of the year 1796 tend to have darker surfaces—deep brown or even black. Also, porosity and surface irregularities are characteristic.

Probably no more than 15 or 20 examples are known of this issue, a population that projects the 1796 half cent without pole into the forefront of American numismatic rarities. Nearly all of these are in worn condition, but three in Uncirculated grade have been reported.

The most often seen (and this really isn't very often!) variety of the 1796 is that with pole to cap. Several dozen examples are known of this issue, a number sufficient that any collector desiring to own one can do so with a reasonable amount of patience. Most known examples are well worn, including one coin with corroded surfaces that came to light when excavations were made during the restoration of portions of Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

In the nineteenth century one Dr. Edwards sold a struck copy of the 1796 half cent with pole, made by Singleton, a British coiner. Singleton's intention was not to make a counterfeit coin for circulation but, rather, to provide a "space filler" for numismatists who could not find or could not afford an authentic example. This piece differs from the original 1796 half cent in the style of the head and the larger size of the letters.

One of the surprises I encountered during the early 1950s when I was beginning my numismatic interest was the result of ordering a half cent that was described something like, "1796 half cent, Extremely Fine, \$300," from A.J. Fink, a Dayton, Ohio dealer. Believing that the piece should be worth at least \$1,000 at the time, but hoping for the best anyway, I mailed my order. By return mail came a 1796 Edwards copy. I was but an amateur at the time, but I did possess a copy of Richard Kenney's monograph, *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*, and I instantly recognized the "1796 half cent" for what it was—a forgery.

I sent the piece back to the dealer with a fairly long and helpful (so I thought) explanation of what the piece really was, believing that Mr. Fink somehow was not familiar with either the Edwards copy or Kenney's monograph. Back came a rather tart reply: "You did not expect an *original* piece for \$300, did you?"

Around 1968 I acquired another 1796 Edwards half cent as part of a collection. I took a pair of tinsnips and cut the coin into four pieces—and then threw it away—so that it would not fall into the hands of

a future collector and cause deception. My reason for destroying this piece, a coin that might have some numismatic interest on its own, was more than justified by the fact that the collector from whom I purchased it had acquired it as a genuine piece many years earlier. It was with a touch of mixed feelings that I listened to a half cent specialist at a convention a decade later. "Have you ever seen an Edwards copy?" He asked. I told him the story of the two which I had seen or owned. "I would pay \$2,000 for one," he then informed me! Actually, while the Edwards copy possesses numismatic merit on its own—it has a story to tell—it undoubtedly would be subject to seizure by government authorities under federal counterfeiting laws, so anyone buying one would encounter a risk of confiscation, not to mention illegality.

The last year of the 1794-1797 design, 1797, encompasses characteristics of its own. Pieces of this date are generally sharper, as far as definition of details is concerned, than are issues of 1795. Often they are seen struck on large planchets, a feature that gives the milling or denticles on the obverse an unusual prominence. These bold toothlike projections tend to frame the central portrait and give the issues a special appeal. Some half cents of 1797 are known struck on planchets made from cut-down Talbot, Allum & Lee cents. These typically show traces of lettering and ship's rigging and lend a dimension of interest.

Most 1797 half cents are of the plain edge variety. However, a few were struck on planchets with lettered edges. Unlike lettered-edge half cents of early 1795 and earlier times, which were struck on thicker and heavier disks, the plain-edge 1797 issues are struck on thin, light planchets. Specimens of the lettered edge 1797 half cent are scarce in all grades and are exceedingly rare in any preservation above Fine. In fact, I do not recall ever having seen one better than Very Fine.

A curious variety among 1797 half cents is the Low Head issue, which features the portrait of Miss Liberty far too low on the coin, crowding the date against the border. All lettered edge 1797 half cents are struck from the Low Head die, but many plain-edge half cents were struck from these dies as well.

The best known 1797 half cent variety is the 1 above 1 issue. The engraver first started the date very high in the field and near Miss Liberty's hair. This error was realized as soon as the first digit was in the die. Subsequently the date was correctly cut in the proper place, but the erroneous 1 was not effaced from the die, so on specimens seen today it is sharp and clearly visible.

Half cents of 1797 are often seen on deep brown or even black planchets, reflective of the quality of the copper used to make them. With relatively few exceptions, most are in well-worn grades. Somewhere in my memory is the sight, around 1954, of a mint red Uncirculated

Spectacular 1796 "Edwards Half Cent"

Classic Copy



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

78

1796 Edwards Copy. Rarity-7. MS-65 BN. A superb, fully struck example with lovely chocolate brown surfaces displaying faint lustre. Traces of lighter tan areas display very faint traces of original red. A small spot over the digit 9 will serve to identify this specimen in the future. The edge of this piece is a bright coppery pink with numerous filemarks in various directions.

Several elements of a first-class mystery surround the Edwards copy of the 1796 half cent and certain other pieces attributed to the same person. In his 1876 study of past numismatic literature, *Numisgraphics*, Emmanuel J. Attinelli commented: "Dr. Francis S[mith] Edwards, whose decease brought his large and valuable collection under the hammer, was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician. To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals, which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected." On October 16, 20, 1865, a catalogue prepared by Edward D. Cogan was described as containing "A Very Extensive and Valuable Collection of American and Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals, also Colonial, Pattern, Washington, Presidential and Political Pieces." The items were further identified as "The Property of the Late Dr. F.S. Edwards of New York."

In our auction of the Armand Champa Library, Part III, Lot 211, cataloguer Charles Davis commented: "We know very little of Dr. Frank Smith Edwards, whose name is associated with copies of the 1796 half cent, 1785 Immune Columbia, and 1737 Higley copper. The present sale catalogue, the contents of which established the owner as a serious collector, however, makes no reference to Edwards' fabrications. The first hint comes from W.E. Woodward's April 1866 sale, where he describes a half cent as 'One of the Edwards counterfeits. The dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of 12 purchased from him. This statement being that they were bought in London. Now it appears that the dies were made in New York.' From Edwards' apparent failure to associate his name with their manufacture, we may infer that they were struck to deceive."

The Woodward catalogue in question is quite enlightening, and under Lot 2146 a Washington funeral medal with the inscription HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS, a "splendid, nearly Proof impression in gold," bears this accompanying notation: "Several of these pieces have, from time to time, been sold as genuine, but it is now known that they are counterfeits, the dies having been in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards; they are now destroyed, together with all the pieces struck from them, excepting the few mentioned as having been sold to collectors; the medals are in consequence much rarer than the originals; this one was purchased from Dr. E. as genuine, with a voluntary offer on his part to verify a genuineness under oath. . ."

Another possibility—another element of the mystery—is that these pieces may have been struck in Birmingham, England, and imported by Dr. Edwards. Little is known concerning this avenue, and investigation is proceeding.

Returning to the half cent that is the subject of the present lot, we note that this and other Edwards copies of this famous rarity are rather crude, die-struck forgeries which imitate the design in use late in the 18th century. Careful examination shows extensive die polishing lines and other die de-

fects. It is unknown how many examples survive from the 12 known to Woodward. Walter Breen in his half cent *Encyclopedia* provided auction records, mostly after 1945, which outlined 10 examples, probably with some duplication. Further evidence as to the number extant is contained in an article by half cent collector R. Tettenhorst, which appeared in the 1988 volume of *Penny Wise*. Mr. Tettenhorst identified five specific examples along with one electrotpe. It is likely that he was not aware of the current specimen which would be No. 6. Most likely, the number of known specimens ranges between eight and 12 pieces.

The present specimen, off the market for several generations, now comes forth to delight holders of the present catalogue and intending bidders. It may be years before another is available.

Weight: 89.3 grains; diameter: 24.4mm; specific gravity: 9.02.

From the estate of T.E. Leon. No earlier pedigree is available.

Ray Rouse
89.4 g

89.3

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS

1796 DR. EDWARDS COPY



1288. 1796 Pole to cap, the so-called Dr. Edwards variety. Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. While not officially struck at the Mint, the Dr. Edwards specimens are extremely rare and in demand. Records over the past three years have found these selling from \$600.00 to \$1,250.00. The last specimen we offered sold for the sum of \$605.00.

B105A

- 1289. 1804 G-2, plain 4, stemless. Very Fine, \$15.00
- 1290. 1804 G-7, spiked chin, protruding tongue. V. Fine, \$17.50
- 1291. 1804 G-8, State 2. Very Fine, \$17.50
- 1292. 1806 Small 6, not in Gilbert. Very Fine, rare, \$30.00
- 1293. 1806, 1809 Nearly Fine, 2 pieces, \$13.50
- 1294. 1807 G-1. About Fine, \$7.50
- 1295. 1809 over 6 Very Fine plus, \$35.00
- 1296. 1809 over 6 Very Fine, \$30.00
- 1297. 1809 Uncirculated, dark steel color, \$25.00
- 1298. 1811 Good to Very Good, rare, \$25.00
- 1299. 1825 G-1 Extremely Fine, \$17.50
- 1300. 1826-29-33 Very Good to Fine, 3 pieces --
- 1301. 1833 About Uncirculated, some red, \$15.00
- 1302. 1834 G-1 Very Fine, \$9.00
- 1303. 1835 G-1 About Uncirculated, reddish brown, \$15.00
- 1304. 1835, 1851 Very Fine, 2 pieces, \$15.00
- 1305. 1849 Very Fine plus, \$25.00
- 1306. 1850 Very Fine plus, \$15.00
- 1307. 1851 Extremely Fine, \$12.50
- 1308. 1853, 1855 Extremely Fine, 2 pieces, \$20.00
- 1309. 1856 About Uncirculated, trace of red, \$17.50
- 1310. 1857 Extremely Fine, \$25.00
- 1311. 1857 About Fine, \$12.50

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Penn-Ohio Convention
AUCTION SALE

HOTEL WEBSTER HALL — Pittsburgh, Penna.

MAY 12-13-14, 1961

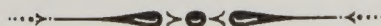


ORDER OF SALE

FRIDAY, MAY 12th, 7:00 P. M.
Lots #1 through #530

SATURDAY, MAY 13th, 1:00 P. M.
Lots #531 through #1151

SUNDAY, MAY 14th, 10:00 A. M.
Lots #1152 through #1659

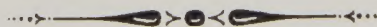


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World Numismatiques, Inc.

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U.S. HALF CENTS



- 1382. 1793 Only year of this type. Obverse Fine, reverse slightly better. Was purchased as Very Fine and cost \$300.00
- 1383. 1794 Large planchet, lettered edge. Reverse struck at right angles to obverse. Shows very little wear. Reportedly cost \$350.00
- 1384. 1795 Lettered edge, punctuated date, G-3. Fine or slightly better, valued at \$175.00
- 1385. 1796 Thin planchet, plain edge, pole to cap. The famous Dr. Edwards coin, records state only 12 struck and possibly fewer exist today. Practically Uncirculated, medium brown color. Latest auction record was \$675.00, although one was advertised in April, 1960 for \$1,250.00
- 1386. 1797 Lettered edge, struck on planchet cut down from 1796 Cent, "6" plain in obverse field. "America" on reverse is not sharp; however, this is due to striking rather than wear. Considered Very Fine by consignor. While one of the finest specimens we have ever seen, prefer to call it Very Good to Fine, Valued at \$500.00.
- 1387. 1797 Plain edge, G-2. Thick planchet and low head as on the lettered edge variety. About Fine, rare, valued at \$150.00
- 1388. 1804, 1809 Fine to Very Fine, 2pieces --
- 1389. 1804 Plain 4. Very Fine plus --
- 1390. 1807-26-28-29 Good to About Fine, 4 pieces --
- 1391. 1809, 1854 Very Fine plus, 2 pieces --
- 1392. 1809, 1851 Fine or better, 2 pieces --
- 1393. 1811 Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated, dark steel color. Rare and choice, valued at \$235.00
- 1394. 1826, 1857 Fine or slightly better, 2 pieces --

B105B

A. N. A. Convention
Auction Sale

August 16-17-18-19, 1961

Hotel Biltmore – Atlanta, Georgia

* * * * *

ORDER OF SALE

FIRST SESSION:

Friday Afternoon, 1:00 P. M. - Lots 1 to 600

SECOND SESSION:

Friday Evening, 7:00 P. M. - Lots 601 to 1248

THIRD SESSION:

Saturday Afternoon, 1:00 P. M. - Lots 1249 to End

†-----†

RARE UNITED STATES

FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS

U. S. CURRENCY AND MEDALS

†-----†

CATALOGUED AND SOLD BY

James Kelly

LICENSED AND BONDED AUCTIONEER

WORLD NUMISMATIQUES, INC.

Three Thirty Three West First Street, Dayton 2, Ohio

JAMES KELLY, President

HELEN PRICE, Treasurer

B106

Paris Mint exhibit new attraction for visitors during ANA gathering

The French Cultural Center, 972 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be the site of an outstanding numismatic exhibit Aug. 23 through Sept. 1, as the Paris Mint, Monnaie de Paris, presents a major display of French medallic art. Timed to coincide with the 85th anniversary convention of the American Numismatic Association, the exhibit will cover all areas of medallic art,

bas-relief sculpture and coinage, including the innovative and popular issues of the "Club Francais de la Medaille."

This club, a service of the Paris Mint, offers a wide variety of limited editions of Paris Mint medals, and is publisher of an internationally circulated trimestral bulletin devoted to the art and the history of the medal.

Neil S. Cooper, president of

International Numismatic Agency, is curator of the exhibition. His firm specializes in medallic art, and is an official distributor of the works of the general collection of the Paris Mint for the U.S.

A special attraction of the French exhibition will be the presence of a number of medals dealing with the American Revolution, Independence, and the Bicentennial. The Paris Mint was producer of all of the earliest U.S. medals, including such famous pieces as "Washington before Boston" and Benjamin Franklin's "Libertas Americana."

The Paris Mint's many medallic tributes to the Bicentennial have received considerable publicity in the numismatic press and are a valuable addition to the medallic history of the event, Cooper notes.

The role of France as America's oldest ally has received considerable attention in the Bicentennial celebrations, in the first and second world wars, and at the time of the Centennial of American Independence in 1876. Cooper pointed out. The New York exhibition will underline this relationship once again.

The French Cultural Center is open to the public from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mailing address for the International Numismatic Agency is East River Savings Bank Building, 225 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012.

Free tour available for ANA ladies

A special tour of the Manhattan Art & Antiques Center on Friday morning, Aug. 27, has been added to the fare for women attending the 85th anniversary American Numismatic Association convention in New York City.

A special bus will visit the convention hotel to provide transportation to the center, which houses 85 antique and collectible shops on three floors.

There is no charge for the bus service and admission to the center is free, according to Agnes Alones, chairlady for the Ladies' Activities Committee.

PAGE'S ANA SELECTIONS

We've decided to advertise again and show off our New Store. We're across from the Sheraton Hotel, the center of the convention and auction district. Also three blocks from the Americana Hotel, A.N.A. Headquarters. No table, but we'll be in and out between the store and the show, buying or selling. Stop by anyway!

COLONIAL CURRENCY SHEETS

DELAWARE — Jan. 1, 1776. Double Uncut Sheet of 16 Notes. Four Each of 4, 5, 6 & 10 Shillings. A Signed and Dated Showpiece in Pristine Condition. 1695.00
RHODE ISLAND — July 2, 1780. Double Uncut. Sheet of 16 Notes. Two Each of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8 & \$20. A Signed and Dated Show-piece in Pristine Condition. Not as Scarce as Above But Much Scarcer Than a one-half Sheet. 1150.00

SOME HALF CENTS

1795 Let. Edge G-1. Choice Chocolate Brown. Almost VF. 295.00
1795 Pl. Edge G-6 Struck on Thin Planchet W/always Rev. Diebreak. Reddish Brown Color. Date Weak as Usual. Full Hair, AU-50 Borderline Condition Census. Rare This Nice. 1100.00
1804 Spike Chin, G-8. Late Die State. Choice Lustrous Brown Unc. 395.00
1806 Small "G". Stems Fine. 110.00
1796 "EDWARD'S COPY" One-Half Cent (circa 1860) Dozen Made, Less Survive. Brown Unc. in Custom Plastic. Probably the Highest Priced Struck Copy in U.S. Numismatics (listed in Kenny) Comes With 1961 ANA Auction Cat. June 1962 Scrapbook and 1966 Kagan Auction, detailing the last three known times it came up for public sale. For the One-Half Cent "Nut". Extremely Rare. 1650.00

We are looking for some sexy One-Half Cents varieties. In fact we are trying to track down the interesting rumor of a high grade 1802/0 Rev. of 1800. 2 leaf variety.

CENTS

1877 G-VG \$110.00: EF+ 360.00
1908-S Red & Brn. Unc. 95.00
1909-S Ind. Red BU 285.00
1909-SVDB Red BU 285.00
1909-SVDB VF-EF 155.00
1909-S Red Unc. 75.00
1914-D Red & Brn. Upc. 595.00
1914-D G-VG 47.00

HALF DÍMES

1795 V-4 Handsome Well Struck AU-55 Example with Edge Planchet Defect. Should be worth more than 875.00
1800 No Problem EF 950.00
1832 Proof-Like BU MS-60+ 395.00

QUARTERS

1852-0 Choice BU, a Blazer, but flatly struck, otherwise a Gem. Extremely rare in any condition. One of the nicest to come on the market in years! Condition Census. 2950.00

1864 F-VF Rare Date 65.00
1876 Ch. BU MS-60+ 315.00
1896-S VG+ 125.00
1915-S Ch. Unc. MS-60+ 235.00
1917 Ty. 1 FH Ch. Unc. 275.00
Same but EF+ 45.00
1919-S EF 995.00, 1927-S G-VG 6.00

1861 PROOFS

DIME Choice Toned Proof MS-65 325.00
Quarter, No motto, twin of above 725.00

HALVES

1854 Arrows Toned AU 185.00
1858-0 Toned AU 110.00
1859-0 Toned AU 110.00
1874 Arrows Toned AU 250.00
Same, Nice Toned Unc. MS-60 440.00
1894-S Attractively Toned Ch. Unc. MS-65 595.00
1902 Ch. Proof Peripheral Toning 675.00
1917 Gem Toned Unc. FHH 125.00
1934-S Ch. Unc. 1/4 FHH 485.00
1942 Ch. Proof Half 140.00

SILVER DOLLARS

1843 Toned AU 185.00
1853 EF Mark in Rev. Field 185.00

We have much more! Whether for the beginner or advanced collector, we are interested! N.Y. residents, please add appropriate sales tax. All items subject to prior sale. Everything guaranteed genuine. 10 day return privilege.

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• OUR MOTTO •

"Remember, coin collecting is the only hobby in the world where you can spend all your money and still have some left."

"TRIBUTE TO THE OLYMPICS"



R. TAIT MCKENZIE FAMOUS ART MEDALLION NOW AVAILABLE FOR FIRST TIME TO PUBLIC

The International Numismatic Agency, East River Savings Bank Building, 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, New York 10012 announces the availability for the first time to the public of the famous Robert Tait McKenzie "Tribute to the Olympics" art medallion.

The three inch (3") art medallion, minted in deep relief at Medallic Art Company, was originally modeled for the Swedish Olympic Games of 1912 held in Stockholm. Never before made available to the public, examples may be found in the Yale University Art Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge England, Amherst College, City Art Museum of Saint Louis, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, (1867-1938) noted author and professor of physical education, specialized in sculpturing the human body and figures of athletes engaged in all manners of sports. He sought to reproduce as accurately as possible the lean nervous physique of American young men and he gained artistic fame for his scientific approach to figure studies.

The "Tribute to the Olympics Medallion" is now available to collectors in a Bronze edition priced at \$17.50 each and a Pure Silver edition (.999 Fine Silver) priced at \$145.00 each.

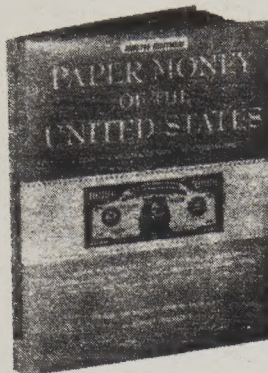
INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC AGENCY

East River Savings Bank Building, 225 Lafayette St.

New York City, N.Y. 10012

Publishers release paper book

The ninth edition of *Paper Money of the United States* by Robert Friedberg has just



New ninth edition of standard paper money references features many revisions and improvements.

been released by the co-publishers, Coin and Currency Institute of New York and Krause Publications of Iola, Wis.

This new 256-page edition has been substantially improved over previous editions principally by combining the text descriptions of the various types of paper money issues with the catalog listings. Another major improvement is the introduction of detailed information on the notes produced, including star notes, in each series.

Every price in the catalog has been carefully reviewed to reflect the increased values that have occurred since the eighth edition was released in 1975. For the first time, a panel of experts in the field of paper

money collecting has been utilized to apply current market values to the listings.

Improvements include the moving of the introduction for each series from the front of the book to the beginning of each series listing. More complete descriptions now accompany the explanation of each note design.

Other improvements include the quantities printed for all small size notes and values have been added for all star notes produced.

Values for National Bank notes by states have been incorporated with the regular National Bank note section and a complete page is afforded each denomination and type, including a picture of both obverse and reverse.

As with previous editions,

this is the standard reference from which the Friedberg numbers (the hobby standard for all U.S. paper money) originate.

The ninth edition covers all large and small size U.S. notes from 1861 to date, fractional currency from 1861 to 1878 and encased postage stamps.

Included is a complete listing of all charter numbers in the order they are assigned to each respective National Bank.

The ninth edition of *Paper Money of the United States*, retails for \$17.50 and may be purchased from local coin shops or bookstores. It can also be ordered direct from the publisher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola, Wis., 54945.



Ike spruces up cover

A 1977 Eisenhower dollar is the numis in this PNCover that highlights all of the regular postage issues of 1977, and is postmarked Dec. 31. Limited issue of 25 covers may be ordered from Ewell Gunter, 2905 S. Rita Way, Santa Ana, Calif. 92704 for \$13.50 each.

MAINE-LY COINS

Half Cents

1793 G-VG-6 Even wear	650.00
1793 VG-8 Few light Reverse scratches	725.00
1796 "No Pole" Excessively rare! Fair w/good date	950.00

1796 "Pole" Good Obv., Fair Rev. Even wear with full date - RARE!	1,550.00
---	----------

1796 Edward's Copy Very rare with only 12 struck XF-40	595.00
--	--------

B108

Large Cents

1793 Chain S-3 F-VF-15 Light planchet cracks, but very sharp with decent surfaces. Nicer than it sounds	2150.00
1793 Wreath S-8 A. Fine-10 Sharp and Nice	725.00
1793 Wreath S-5 VF-20 Sharp with nice light color. Few light handling marks	1,595.00
1805 S-267 AU-55 Very sharp, unblemished, red and brown planchet!	695.00
1808 13 Stars AU-50. A beautiful light choc. planchet with above average strike! One of the nicest I've seen	795.00
1814 Choice Borderline Unc.-55+. A Superb strike with lovely brown surfaces. I've seen worse called Choice Unc! just	1250.00

1829 Brilliant Proof-60+. One of 12 known and excessively RARE!	2750.00
---	---------

Small Cents

1856 XF-AU-45+ Original P-L surfaces with small Reverse mark	1,295.00
1857 Gem BU-65+ with Superb strike and color!	595.00
1859 Choice BU-65 Light golden color with superb P-L strike!	550.00
1872 Choice Proof-65+. A beauty!	465.00

1909 VDB Superb Matte Proof-65+. The finest I've seen and very underrated!	1350.00
--	---------

1922 Plain Red and Brown Unc.-60 Weak Rev. type	1,250.00
---	----------

Three Cent Nickel & Silver

1885 Choice BU-65 Rare business strike!	450.00
1857 Ty. 2 Choice BU-65 A lovely toned original coin with above average strike	795.00
1862 Type 3 Choice Proof-65 with Superb blue toning!?	475.00

Nichels

1885 Proof-60+ Beautiful color with small carbon flecks	435.00
1918/7-D VF-20 overall. A very sharp, pleasing Circulated coin with ANACS papers	750.00
1918/7-D VF-XF-35. A lovely sharp specimen with minor Reverse planchet flaw on rim	1,250.00

Nichels

1918/7-D Choice BU-60+. The finest overdate on the market today. Lovely original surfaces with very sharp strike! Don't wait on this!	9,250.00
---	----------

1920-D Gem BU-65+ with full strike! Very rare this nice	1,150.00
1921-S Superb BU-65/70 with the fullest struck Reverse I've ever seen on this date! A finer coin cannot exist! only	1,250.00
1926-S Choice BU-65 Full strike! Lustrous surfaces	975.00

Half Dimes

1794 F-VF-15 Nice Even wear	775.00
-----------------------------	--------

1795 Choice AU-55+ with Superb original toning. (Many would call Unc.)	2,495.00
--	----------

1796 XF-40. A Choice problem free coin	1,675.00
1831 Choice Unc.-60+ Superb strike and nicely toned!	350.00

Dimes

1796 VF-30 Very sharp and original with thin planchet flaw on Reverse	1,450.00
---	----------

1797 13 Stars Fine-12 Slight bend, but nice original surfaces!	725.00
1880 Choice frosty BU-65+ Rare business strike!	895.00
1942/41 AU-50 Very sharp strike	395.00
1942/41-D AU-55 Choice Borderline Unc. with split bands!	795.00

Twenty Cent

1876 Choice BU-65+ Fully toned with full Proof-Like surfaces! RARE!	1,695.00
---	----------

Quarters

1796 XF-AU-45+ Pale silvery toning with some P-L Surfaces. A super problem free coin!	7750.00
---	---------

1805 AU-50 Fully struck with original P-L surfaces! Very tough type	1,595.00
1819 BU-60 Original fully toned surfaces	1,650.00
1825/3 Choice AU-55+ Light golden surfaces	1,150.00
1916 SL VG-F-10	550.00
1916 SL VF-20 Sharply struck with few light marks	825.00
1916 SL VF-25 Original, problem free!	950.00
1916 SL AU-50 Sharp and pleasing	1,495.00
1916 SL BU-60+ Very lustrous and attractive	2,375.00
1917 Ty. 1 Gem BU-65+ Fully struck	375.00
1918/7-S F-VF-15 Scarce!	795.00
1918/7-S AU-50 Very sharp overdate, but with Obverse scratch	1,995.00

Quarters

1921 Choice BU-60+ with full head. A hair breath away from a \$1,000 coin!	495.00
1923-S Gem BU-65+ Sharp with Superb rainbow toning!	675.00
1927-S BU-60 Rare and underrated!	795.00
1932-D BU-60+	495.00
1932-D BU-65	875.00

Half Dollars

1795/1795 Fine-12 Recut date	550.00
1795 Ab. XF-35+ Sharp, original, no problems	1,050.00
1795 XF-AU-45+ O-103 Very sharp, Choice lustrous surfaces. A beauty!	1,650.00
1815/2 VF-20	525.00
1815/2 VF-30	575.00
1820 Large Date BU-60+ Scarce!	575.00
1828 Choice BU-60+ Fully struck with blazing surfaces	475.00

1839-O BU-60+ Original deep sea green tone	2,500.00
--	----------

1854-O BU-65 Nicely toned with super strike	1,350.00
1876 Choice BU-60++ Lovely color	395.00
1877-S BU-65 A Proof-Like Gem with minute adjustment marks	450.00
1884 Choice Proof-60+	495.00
1909 Choice BU-65 with lovely toned surfaces!	650.00
1923-S BU-60+ Underrated	775.00

Dollars

1879 Trade Dollar VF-25	395.00
1795 VF-30 Sharp, original, and a no problem coin!	995.00
1795 XF-45 An original lustrous problem free coin!	1,650.00
1796 Small Eagle XF-40 Original with a few minor edge dings	795.00
1836 Gobrecht VG-8 Small plug at 9:00. Nice color and attractive	895.00
1836 Gobrecht VF-XF-35+ No problems with deep grey black toning	1,695.00

1836 Gobrecht XF-AU An attractive circulated specimen of this type. (45+)	2,095.00
---	----------

1848 Borderline Unc.-55+ Completely free of marks	650.00
1860-O BU-60 Very lustrous	595.00
1893-S VF-XF-35+ Sharp and original	1,100.00

Commemoratives

1922 Grant with Star Choice BU-65 Original	675.00
1938-PDS Oregon Set BU-65+	350.00
1939-PDS Oregon Set BU-65+. A Gem original fully toned set	475.00

1900 Lafayette BU-60++ Completely original	1,350.00
--	----------

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U.S. HALF CENTS



1382. 1793 Only year of this type. Obverse Fine, reverse slightly better. Was purchased as Very Fine and cost \$300.00
1383. 1794 Large planchet, lettered edge. Reverse struck at right angles to obverse. Shows very little wear. Reportedly cost \$350.00
1384. 1795 Lettered edge, punctuated date, G-3. Fine or slightly better, valued at \$175.00
1385. 1796 Thin planchet, plain edge, pole to cap. The famous Dr. Edwards coin, records state only 12 struck and possibly fewer exist today. Practically Uncirculated, medium brown color. Latest auction record was \$675.00, although one was advertised in April, 1960 for \$1,250.00 B105B
1386. 1797 Lettered edge, struck on planchet cut down from 1796 Cent, "6" plain in obverse field. "America" on reverse is not sharp; however, this is due to striking rather than wear. Considered Very Fine by consignor. While one of the finest specimens we have ever seen, prefer to call it Very Good to Fine, Valued at \$500.00.
1387. 1797 Plain edge, G-2. Thick planchet and low head as on the lettered edge variety. About Fine, rare, valued at \$150.00
1388. 1804, 1809 Fine to Very Fine, 2pieces --
1389. 1804 Plain 4. Very Fine plus --
1390. 1807-26-28-29 Good to About Fine, 4 pieces --
1391. 1809, 1854 Very Fine plus, 2 pieces --
1392. 1809, 1851 Fine or better, 2 pieces --
1393. 1811 Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated, dark steel color. Rare and choice, valued at \$235.00
1394. 1826, 1857 Fine or slightly better, 2 pieces --

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RARE UNITED STATES FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS U. S. CURRENCY AND MEDALS

+-----+

CATALOGUED AND SOLD BY

James Kelly

LICENSED AND BONDED AUCTIONEER

WORLD NUMISMATIQUES, INC.

Three Thirty Three West First Street, Dayton 2, Ohio

JAMES KELLY, President

HELEN PRICE, Treasurer

from EPN 2-2-87

Dr. Edwards copy Weights

- 1 1796 ANA #217 59.42 gr
- 2 Electro Stacks
Auct. May 79 (wd) #9 (90.6 gr)
- 3 91.8
- 4 72.2
- 5 73.8
- 6 4.19 g $\frac{64.7}{63.3}$ gr

Lot No.

- 398 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Even close date. Milled borders on reverse but none on obverse. Originally purchased as extremely fine. I classify it here as very fine. A pin-point nick on center of reverse. Even light brown surface. A most acceptable specimen of this rarity. Record over \$60.00 for similar specimen.
- 399 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Curved date, 6 very much slanting. Suction marks at chin. Partly milled borders on obverse and full milled borders on reverse. Strictly fine. Rare. Auction record for similar specimen up to \$40.00.
- 400 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Date spaced, 1796. Die breaks through 96. Light nick on obverse. Partly milled border on obverse and full milled border on reverse. Strictly fine. Catalogs for \$20.00 and retails for more.
- 401 Cent, 1796. Bust type. Evenly spaced date. Slight milled borders on obverse and partly on reverse. Strictly very good. Free from any serious nicks or dents. Very scarce.

Choice Specimen of the Extremely Rare 1796 Half-Cent

Lot No. 402

Half-Cent 1796. Variety with pole. Plain edge, as all are. I unhesitatingly classify this coin as extremely fine, very near uncirculated. It is sharply struck and only the highest portions show slight cabinet friction. I doubt very much if this coin has ever been in circulation. The milling on obverse is wide and deep but not well centered. The reverse is the same but also not evenly centered. The surface is an even light brown with traces of original mint red on reverse. A tiny spot on lower right obverse, not affecting the appearance of the value of this rarity. One of the best known specimens of this the rarest date Half-Cent. Purchased by Dr. Allenburger from S. H. Chapman many years ago.

B102 A

The SILVER and COPPER COINS of 1797

The silver coinage of 1797 consisted of Dollars, Half-Dollars, Dimes and Five-Cents silver. The copper: Cents and Half-Cents.

- 403 **Dollar, 1797.** Variety with six stars to right of bust and ten to left. Reverse, large letters in legend. **Beautiful uncirculated Specimen.** Sharp with bold impression and every star filled. Die suction marks on obverse and very light, hardly noticeable, file marks on reverse. A tiny light nick at eagle's beak, probably due to another coin falling on it. With full bright mint luster. Just about as perfect as the day it was minted. Rare and valuable so choice. A similar specimen is my Sale of the Roe Collection brought \$112.50.
- 404 Dollar, 1797. Same type as last, six stars to right and ten to left of bust. Strictly very fine. Catalogs \$27.50 but has an auction record for much more.

CATALOG

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1793 TO 1946

AND THE

Dr. Russell H. Renz Collection

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A U C T I O N

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1948

Catalogued and to be sold by

R. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building

Fort Worth, Texas

In my Forty-Eighth Successful Numismatic Year

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS, 1795-1800

Lot No.

- 8 1795 Thick planchet; lettered edge, but with punctuated date. A beautiful extremely fine specimen with glossy steel color. Only a shade from uncirculated. Rare and valuable so choice. Said to have cost \$85.00.
- 9 1795 Thin planchet; plain edge. Variety with punctuated date and with pole to cap. Gilbert 4. Extremely fine; just a shade from uncirculated; nice even medium olive surface. A beautiful coin and quite rare so choice. (Valued at \$30.00)
- 10 1795 Thin planchet. Without pole to cap. A difficult variety to find choice. This specimen is strictly extremely fine with the reverse nearly uncirculated; even glossy olive surface. Cost \$36.00 several years ago and certainly worth it.
- 11 1796 The rarest date of the entire series of Half-Cents. Variety with pole to cap. An evenly struck and evenly circulated specimen. The wear is evenly distributed. The coin can be classed as strictly fine for this rarity. The obverse is rather bold. The coin as a whole has a nice even olive surface. It was classified by former owner as very fine. Superior to the Atwater specimen which brought \$235.00 in 1946. This coin today, at retail, should bring at least \$350.00.
- 12 1796 Another specimen as last, but of an entirely different die. Liberty head slightly different and the reverse is also of a slightly different die. It is the variety with pole. This coin is from the Dr. Allenburger Collection and formerly from S. H. Chapman, from whom it was purchased many, many years ago. In the Allenburger Sale, in 1948, it was cataloged as sharply struck and strictly extremely fine, nearly uncirculated; light brown surface. It brought \$355.00, but in this choice condition it should be worth much more.
- 13 1797 **The excessively rare variety with lettered edge.** The best specimen of this rarity that I recall ever handling or seen. This may and may not mean anything, but to my way of thinking, this coin is by far more rare than the 1796 Half-Cent. Such great collections as the Dunham, Atwater, Dr. Allenburger and others did not even have a single specimen. It was purchased as very fine, and for this rarity I think it is a just classification. But to be on the safe side, I'll call the coin, as a whole, strictly fine, and on this classification there can certainly be no difference of opinion. The last specimen offered was in the Neil Collection in 1947, where a specimen not nearly as choice brought \$105.00. In my opinion this particular coin today should bring nearly double that amount.
- 14 1797 Plain edge. Variety with 1 over 1 of date. Uncirculated, beautiful olive surface, slightly glossy. Struck over another coin, evidence of which shows on reverse. Rare so choice. Cost \$30.00 several years ago. These beautiful little coins in uncirculated condition are more rare than the large cents as far fewer are known to exist.
- 15 1800 There is only one variety of this date Half-Cent. Nearly uncirculated, nice color. Very scarce. Catalogs \$4.00 in only fine. This coin cost over \$8.00.

B102 B

MEHL QUALITY SALE 114

UNITED STATES GOLD, SILVER and COPPER COINS

The Collections of

SAMUEL M. RAPOPORT

Allentown, Pennsylvania

BEN F. FIELD

Los Angeles, California

MISS RUBY DIAMOND

Tallahassee, Florida

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Beautiful and Rare Coins, Medals,
Orders and Decorations

From the Collection of and Consigned by

**HIS MAJESTY, FAROUK I
KING OF EGYPT**

Also Some Very Rare Pioneer Gold Coins

Property of

ALFRED WALTERS

New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.

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AUCTION

TUESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1951

ALL BIDS BY MAIL

Catalogued and To Be Sold by

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST

MEHL BUILDING

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

	<i>Estimate Price</i>	<i>Selling Price</i>
333—G-5. Plain edge, without pole; 9 berries. There is a triple leaf under IT. Fine with dark even surface. Scarce.	\$13.50	\$12.00
334—G-6. Plain edge, without pole; 7 berries, pronounced die break on reverse. Very good to fine, scarce.	\$8.00	\$6.50

1796

335—G-1. With pole to cap. In extremely fine condition, this splendid coin has retained some traces of original red. Unquestionably one of the finest known specimens, it cost \$1,000 many years ago. It certainly should bring no less today. A prize addition to any half cent collection.	—	\$750.00
336—The Edwards Die Half Cent of 1796 (with pole to cap). Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$22.50
337—Uniface Striking of the Edwards Die. Reverse only, obverse blank. Uncirculated, scarce.	\$25.00	\$17.50

B101

BB2

1797

338—G-1. Lettered edge, with pole. Only good to very good, but rare.	\$35.00	\$27.50
339—G-2. Plain edge, with pole; date close to bust. A die break from chin. Fine, scarce.	\$20.00	\$22.50
340—G-3. Plain edge, with pole; date distant from bust. Fine, scarce.	\$20.00	\$12.50

AUCTION CATALOGUE

Nos. 32 - 33

Concluding the Sale of the
WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

o—————o

Featuring

The Series of Half Dimes, Three Cent Pieces and Dimes
as well as

The Complete Series of U.S. 3 Cent
and 5 Cent Nickel Coins

and a

Splendid Series of U. S. Half Cents.

o—————o

With attributions to the Standard Reference Works

To be sold at Public Auction
in **TWO SESSIONS**

Friday, May 11th, 1945 at 7:30 P. M.
and Saturday, May 12th, 1945 at 2:00 P. M.

at the

NUMISMATIC GALLERY

42 EAST 50th STREET

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

B104

RARE AND PROOF HALF CENTS

1793	Very Fine	\$250.00
1794	G-4, Large Head, 9 in date low, ABOUT UNCIRCULATED	195.00
1795	G-5, Plain Edge, no pole to cap, UNCIRCULATED STEEL COLOR	375.00
1795	G-6, plain edge, no pole to cap, UNCIRCULATED BROWN, die br. on rev.	450.00
1795	Lettered Edge, very fine	75.00
1796	Pl. Edge, pole to cap, Edwards Strike. UNC. BROWN, Env. says 9 KNOWN	1250.00
1796	NO POLE, UNCIRCULATED. ENVELOPE SAYS ONLY 9 OR 10 KNOWN. COMPARE THIS TO THE 1799 CENT WHICH WAS NOT AS NICE AS THIS AND WHICH OVER 250 ARE KNOWN IN ALL AND WHICH SOLD FOR \$10,500 LAST YEAR IN A NEW YORK AUCTION. I'LL SELL THIS KEY COIN FOR ONLY	9975.00
1797	Lettered Edge, struck on a planchet cut down from a 1796 cent (6 still shows) fine. I am told this coin is a great rarity in better than good or poor condition	375.00
1797	Same low head as above but struck with Plain Edge, fine. The Standard Catalog of U. S. Coins contains this on page 45. It is many times rarer than most 1797s	99.00
1897	G.4. 1 Over 1 in date, RED AND BROWN UNCIRCULATED, struck from dies that seem to have gone to pieces (many die breaks)	375.00
1800	UNCIRCULATED STEEL. Have seen priced at \$100. My price, only	85.00
1802	Fine. A rare date. Try and find a better one	125.00
1804	Plain 4, Stemless wreath, RED UNCIRCULATED	75.00
1804	Plain 4, Stems, ABOUT UNCIRCULATED (Some Red)	165.00
1806	Small 6, Stemless, ABOUT UNCIRCULATED	44.50
1807	Extra Fine. A nice looking coin	29.50
1826	RED UNCIRCULATED, Reverse a nice steel blue, BEAUTIFUL SHARP STRIKE	35.00
1828	12 stars, ABOUT UNCIRCULATED. A hard coin to find nice	32.50
1831	Original, Very Fine, 2 or 3 pinhead nicks. Standard Catalog of U. S. Coins on page 49 has this as only 5 proofs, 3 uncirculated, and 5 or 6 in lesser grades being in existence. This must be rarer than even the 1796 pole to cap. When the Standard Catalog came out in 1957, the price on it was \$135.00. The price now, no doubt, would be \$275.00, or \$300.00. My price only	250.00
1831	Large berries, restrike, reverse of 1836, PROOF, RED and STEEL	395.00
1832	UNCIRCULATED, tan and brown \$17.50; 1833, PROOF; RED, GREEN, PURPLE	135.00
1834	G-1, PROOF, RED ALL OVER, \$250.00. 1835 PROOF, RED AND STEEL	150.00
1836	ORIGINAL, PROOF; STEEL BLUE. Dupont one in 1954 auction sold for \$240.00. Found another record in auction for \$365. Envelope says ONLY 9 OR 10 KNOWN. (Didn't say how many of these in Museums or otherwise off the market.) If this were in a big auction it would sell now for \$600 or \$700. My price, only	495.00
1837	Token. UNCIRCULATED, RED ALL OVER. Never saw one like it	95.00
1840	ORIGINAL, PROOF, STEEL AND BROWN	350.00
1840	RESTRIKE, PROOF, RED AND STEEL BLUE. 1958 Auction record, \$200. This gem would now sell at Auction for over \$300 or \$350. My price, only	285.00
1841	ORIGINAL, PROOF, RED ALL OVER. 1958 Auction record, \$210. This gem would now sell at Auction for \$400 or \$450. My price only	375.00
1841	RESTRIKE, PROOF, RED ALL OVER	295.00
1842	ORIGINAL, PROOF, RED ALL OVER. 1958 Auction, \$235. This gem would now sell at Auction for \$375 or \$400. My price, only	350.00
1842	RESTRIKE, PROOF, RED ALL OVER. I sold one for \$245 in 1958. My price today, only	295.00
1846	ORIGINAL, PROOF, RED AND STEEL BLUE. This gem only	295.00
1847	RESTRIKE, PROOF, RED, LAVENDER AND STEEL BLUE. 1958 Auction record, \$210. This gem would now sell at auction for \$350 or \$375. My price only	325.00
1848	RESTRIKE, PROOF, RED AND STEEL BLUE. 1958 auction record, \$275. this gem would now sell at auction for \$375 or \$400. My price, only	335.00
1849	Large date, ABOUT UNCIRCULATED	25.00
1850	PROOF. RED AND LAVENDER. 1958 auction record, \$175. This gem would now sell at auction for \$275 or \$300. My price, only	250.00
1851	PROOF TAN & BROWN. I can't find any records on this one. Envelope says, ONLY 2 KNOWN. If this came up at auction I bet it would sell at \$1000 to \$1500. My price	750.00
1852	RESTRIKE, PROOF STEEL BLUE. 1958 auction record, \$165. Would now sell at auction for \$250 or \$275. My price, only	225.00
1857	PROOF, RED & STEEL BLUE. GEM. Worth \$200, \$225. My price, only	175.00

-B104

MONTROSE COIN GALLERY

P. O. Box 245, Montrose, California

A.N.A.

Telephone CH 8-3100

MAY, 1960

639

AUCTION CLEARANCE

I am listing some of the more expensive pieces as an AUCTION — top bidder takes. Usual auction terms. Will send coins before payment only to those I have done business with before, or who have done business with other long established dealers or a bank reference. All others (if you don't give reference) must send deposit with bids. Will sell all these coins here at any bids above my cost (no matter how little over my cost). I've had some of these coins quite a while so some will be a real bargain.

Lot. #

1. 1/2c 1796 Plain Edge, Pole, Uncirculated, "The Famous Dr. Edwards coin." The "experts" can't seem to agree if there are only 9 or 12 of them (either way — they are Rare). Jim Kelly had one in his Atlanta A.N.A. auction. He said "records state only 12 struck and possibly fewer exist today." His was practically uncirculated. One was advertised in April, 1960 for \$1,250.00. My coin being a lot nicer, I think would be a bargain for \$1750.00.
2. 1/2c 1797 G-4, 1 above 1, Plain Edge, Uncirculated, red and brown in color, 5 die breaks on face side (caused CA in America to be struck so it doesn't show up). I figure today (can't find where a nice one like this was sold by anyone in 1961) should be a \$600.00 coin anyway.
3. 1/2c 1831 Original, brown Uncirculated. Found one in Jim Kelly's Atlanta A.N.A. auction. He gave his a nice write-up — "One of the rarest of the Half Cents as the 1831 was struck for circulation which was not true of some of the later originals, as well as re-strikes. Actually, one of the rarest copper coins in the United States series and could easily bring the consignor's estimate of \$1,000.00." It only brought \$850.00 — but I agree with Jim it is a toughie and it is worth \$1,000.00 — maybe more today. Do I hear \$1100.00 or \$1200.00?
4. 1/2c 1836 Original, blue toned (Jim had one in the Atlanta auction "Red and blue toned"). His was nicer than mine as mine shows some cabinet friction (from sliding on the velvet drawers in the old-time coin cabinets). His (after spirited bidding on the floor) went for \$475.00.
5. 1/2c 1845 Original, blue and brown toned (Jim Kelly didn't have this date in his A.N.A. sale). He did have an 1841 re-strike which went for \$450.00.
6. 1c 1793 Liberty Cap, face side very fine — maybe even extra fine the way grading goes nowadays, the back side is something to shout about — real sharp — maybe "about uncirculated." I was at the Atlanta A.N.A. convention and if the ones being peddled down there were worth the \$1200.00 and \$1500.00 they asked me for them, then this super-duper one is worth \$2,000.00 anyways.
7. 1c 1796 LIHERTY (owner says S-103 — The Really Rare One) About Uncirculated. I advertised it last August for \$950.00. It didn't sell (I could have sold it on payments but want clean, quick deals only). Owner says since Kosoff's sale of Schwartz large cents at auction, this is now a \$1250.00 coin.
8. 1c 1799 Extra Fine. I see Kosoff had a 1799/98 in his Schwartz sale. He said "obverse VF-35 except for an attempt to remove a flaw at the base of the neck. The reverse is VF-25." His went (after spirited bidding) for \$3000.00. I'd say this one is then a \$3,500.00 coin.
9. 1c 1799 Over 98, Very Fine. A \$1500.00 coin nowadays.
10. 1c 1804 About Uncirculated. A rare date large cent. I see all kinds of prices for nice ones like this, \$1250.00; \$1500.00; \$1600.00.
11. 1c 1839 Over 36, fine. Popular coin. Guidebook \$125.00.
12. 1c 1856 Flying Eagle, fine to very fine (nowadays some of the new-timers would call it very fine). I never thought I'd pay \$850.00 for one but I just did just to have one. You take it from there with your bid: \$1,000.00; \$1100.00?
13. 1c 1856 Flying Eagle, AW-215 (the 1856 flying eagle before the date was placed on the die) Uncirculated. Only 6 to 8 Struck! Advertised it last August at \$975.00. Please, no deals or trades for this. Bid for cash. This is a \$1500.00 coin today.

J. S. SCHREIBER — CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

B103

14. 1c 1913-S Roll 50, Fine to Very Fine. Trends v.
15. 1c 1922-D Roll 50, Fine to Very Fine. Trends v.
16. 1c 1926-S Roll 50, Fine to Very Fine. Trends v.
17. 2c 1864 Small Motto, Proof. A real toughie — The Chicago Coin Club Fall Festival auction \$4600.00.
18. 5c 1867 Rays, Proof. Another toughie — everyone being offered nowadays for \$4500.00.
19. 5c 1918-D Over 7, About Uncirculated. A real tised February Scrapbook (page 414) for \$27.
20. 5c 1937-D 3-Legged Variety, About Uncirculated
21. Half Dime 1796 LIKERTY (not priced in cat.) A.N.A. Jim Kelly auction v.f.-x.f. sold for \$1 what I thought was a bargain — \$750.00. G I can't buy coins with conversation — how
22. Half Dime 1796, 6 Over 5, Proof. I turned down \$ I think it is worth \$3500.00.
23. 10c 1860-O About Uncirculated. I advertised this esting propositions and even a \$325.00 cash down the offer. How about an honest-to-god
24. 10c 1870-S Very Fine. Not many of these arou
25. 10c 1871-CC Fine, maybe better (new-timers m nowadays.
26. 10c 1872-CC Very fine (new-timers may call it
27. 10c 1873-CC Fine to very fine (new-timers may c ary for \$475.00 and foolishly took payments
28. 10c 1874-CC Fine. Catalog says \$150.00 — I say
29. 10c 1885-S Fine. Catalog says \$90.00 — I say
30. 10c 1901-S Uncirculated. Cat. says \$450.00 — I s
31. 10c 1913-S Uncirculated. Cat. says \$150.00 — I s
32. 10c 1916-D Fine. Catalog says \$100.00 — I say
33. 10c 1927-D Uncirculated. Cat. says \$160.00 — I s
34. 10c 1942 Over 41, Uncirculated (some so-and-s \$150.00 — I say \$175.00 — what do you say?
35. 20c 1875-S About Uncirculated (cleaned). A type
36. 25c 1796 Very Fine, some repair work. Looks M if everyone wants one. A \$1500.00 coin nowad
37. 25c 1804 Good, very good, fine (unevenly worn) coin nowadays if someone needs it.
38. 25c 1849-O Very good. Catalog's lowest value (fin
39. 25c 1878-S Very fine. I sold one last summer for
40. 25c 1891-O Very good. Catalog's lowest value (fin

J. S. Schr

A.N.A. 7477 (old-

5627 Western Avenue

CASH ON THE

Paid for Collections, Paper Money, R

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGA

CENTS—Continued.

486. 1861 Nickel, nearly proof.
 487. 1862 " perfectly uncirculated.
 488. 1863 " " "
 489. 1864 " " "
 490. 1864 Copper; perfectly uncirculated.
 491. 1865 " " "

HALF-CENTS.

The *unusually fine* condition of these half-cents, will, at once, command the attention of collectors.

492. 1793 Fair for date, rare.
 493. 1793 Splendid copy of this date. ←
 494. 1784 Rarely found better, scarce.
 495. 1795 Thin die, very good for this variety.
 496. 1796 Fine copy of this excessively rare date.
 497. 1797 Broad milling, excellent for this rare variety.
 498. 1797 Another variety, very good.
 499. 1800 Poor.
 500. 1802 Very fair for this rare date.
 501. 1803 Very fair, scarce.
 502. 1804 Splendid, perfectly uncirculated.
 503. 1804 Fine color; if anything, better than the last.
 504. 1804 Uncirculated.
 505. 1804 Very fine
 506. 1805
 507. 1806 Splendid; perfectly uncirculated. The best I
 have known to be offered for sale.
 508. 1806 Fully equal to last, beautiful.
 509. 1806 Not as good as last, but very fine.
 510. 1807 Fair for this date.
 511. 1808 " " "
 512. 1808 About like the last.
 513. 1809 Very fine, uncirculated, scarce.
 514. 1810 Poor, scarce.
 515. 1811 Fair very scarce.

Except that, circumstantially,
 the same choice of words is used with respect to the 1793;
 only electros are known to me as copies of 1793. H-15

This could be an Edwards
 they would put in under electros
 otherwise

OCTOBER 24 & 25, 1865, AT 5 P. M.

AMERICAN SILVER
AND COPPER
COINS, MEDALS,
& C.

This collection is the property of a gentleman who knows the value of Coins, and has spared neither pains nor cost in its selection. The collection, as a whole, is in very fine condition, while very many of the specimens are unsurpassed for beauty of preservation.

TO BE SOLD BY
MESSRS. BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

594 & 596 BROADWAY, COR. OF 4TH ST., N. Y.,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24 & 25.

The Sale to commence each day at 5 o'clock, P. M.

LOTS 1 TO 602 ON TUESDAY.

“ 603 “ 1217 “ WEDNESDAY.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale, can have their orders carefully executed by addressing the Auctioneers, Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., EDWARD COGAN, Esq., 46 North 10th St., Philadelphia, or HENRY COOK, 74 Friend St., Boston.

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HENRY COOK, 74 FRIEND STREET, BOSTON.

FALL RIVER:

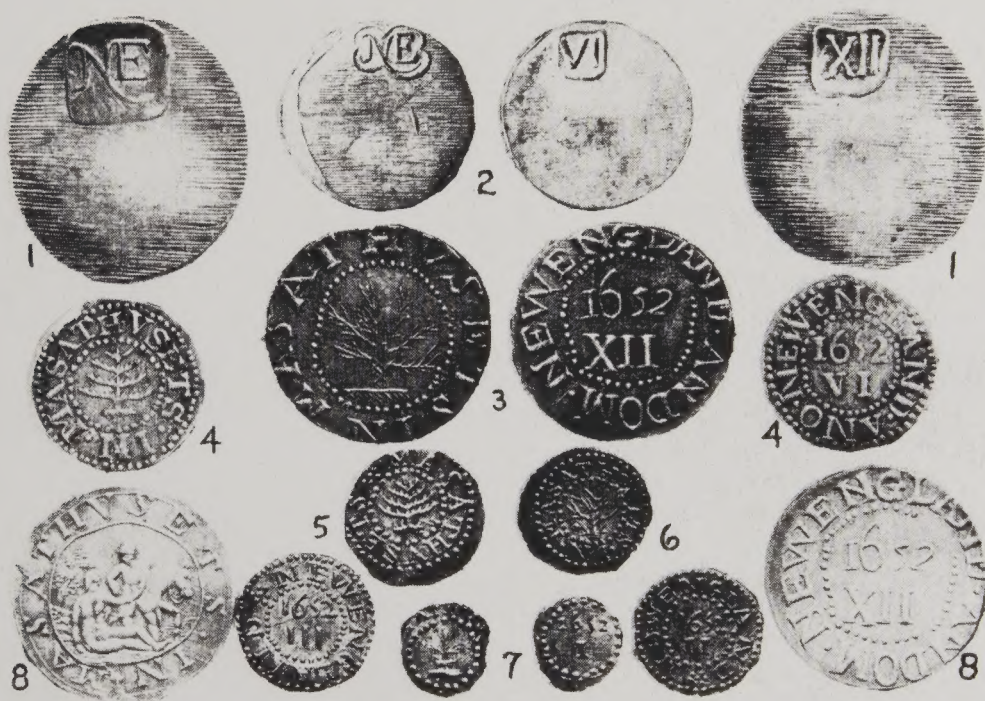
WM. S. ROBERTSON, PRINTER, 5 BEDFORD ST.
1865.

THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1952

STRUCK COPIES
OF
EARLY AMERICAN
COINS

BY
RICHARD D. KENNEY

PUBLISHED BY
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.
NEW YORK



shilling and sixpence, by the use of horizontal lines which Wyatt placed in the dies as he copied the engravings from Felt's "An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency" published in 1839 which in turn was copied from Folke's English Coinage published in 1763. The pieces are similar to but cannot be directly attributed to given Crosby numbers. Attention is invited to the American Numismatic Society's Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 103 by Sydney P. Noe, where Wyatt's copies are more fully discussed on pp. 50-55.

1. New England shilling — copied from engraving.
2. New England sixpence — copied from engraving.
3. Oak Tree shilling — follows Crosby 1bD.
4. Pine Tree sixpence — Crosby 1A but no dots.
5. Pine Tree threepence — follows Crosby 2bB.
6. Oak Tree twopence — date of genuine is 1662.
7. Pine Tree penny — a complete fabrication. There is no genuine penny.
8. Good Samaritan shilling.

EDWIN BISHOP

Beyond the fact that his address was 9 Dutch Street, New York City, and that he was said to have acquired Wyatt's dies, nothing is known of Bishop. We know, on the basis of his circular letter, that he struck thirty sets in silver, bronze, and tin of the Washington/Crystal Palace Medal of 1853, Baker 361. W. Elliott Woodward, whose range of knowledge should be reliable proof, also claims for Bishop the following copies:



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. Washington 1793 Half Cent. A fabrication in copper. Baker 27; Bushnell 1254. According to Baker, only 2 specimens known, one of which is in the National Collection. The obverse of this piece is a shell and the reverse is from a genuine Half Cent. The two halves were skilfully joined by Bishop.
2. Good Samaritan Shilling from Wyatt's dies struck over an English gold guinea. This piece is a mule from the obverses of Wyatt's Good Samaritan and Oak Tree Shillings. "Mr. Edwin Bishop, late of New York, informed me many years ago that the dies for the Wyatt counterfeits having come into his possession he struck a few sets, regular in form; in Silver and Copper; that he then took an English guinea and, using the obverse dies of Wyatt's good samaritan and Pine tree shillings, he struck this coin; that he made no similar one in any metal whatever, but immediately destroyed the dies. Hence this die is strictly unique and must ever remain so, both as regards metal and impression. At the sale of Mr. Bishop's Collection, Dec. 17, 1863, it was purchased by Mr. Lightbody for \$42.50 which, considering its great rarity, and desirability was not an immoderate price."
Note following lot 4606, Woodward Sale, Nov. 18, 1878.
The piece was bought in by Woodward himself for five dollars as there was no apparent competition in the sale.
3. All of Wyatt's dies in copper. Early statements in sales catalogues claim that only two sets were made by Bishop. See Lot 1911 in Brooks, Colburn, Finotti, etc. Sale of April 1863 catalogued by Woodward.

ROBINSON'S COPIES

As observed from one of his store cards, Alfred S. Robinson (1836-1876) of Hartford, Conn. was a "banker, broker, notary public, dealer in stocks, bonds, notes, land warrants, uncurrent money, and all kinds of American and foreign specie". Another store card adds numismatist to his versatility in business. Robinson was an active collector as well as a coin dealer; the year 1861 reflecting two auction sales of his collections in addition to his own fixed-price lists. The accompanying table is reproduced from one of these price lists and records the number struck of the medalets and copies that he published.

The Non Vi Virtute, Rosa Americana, Brasher Doubloon, and New England token were engraved by Joseph Merriam of Boston, while George H. Lovett was responsible for the Non Dependens Status and the Washington piece. The last-named coins, not included in the table because they were struck in 1862-63, prove the most interesting. The Non Dependens Status, dated 1778, whose history of the original, if

- a) Bolen placed the tip of the first E of Excelsior to the right of the left foot whereas the genuine has the E directly below the foot.
- b) The copy has the outer oval on the reverse coinciding with the top ground line; the genuine has two complete ovals, the outer one breaking the top ground line.
- c) The copy produces a perfect alignment of the side of the second G in George, the bottom of the ear, and the lowest point of the star that follows Clinton; the star on the genuine is high and cannot be aligned with the ear or the G.
- d) There is a dot in the O of George placed there as a secret mark by Bolen.

Copper 10.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper ditto. Bolen 37; Johnson 40. Silver copy was struck over an 1822 Quarter by Bolen.

9. MULE of Reverse 2 with Reverse 3. Bolen Mule No.1. One struck in brass.
10. MULE of Obverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.11. 2 Silver, 40 Copper, 5 brass.
11. MULE of Reverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.12. 5 struck in copper.
12. MULE of Obverse 8 with Reverse 7. Bolen Mule No.13. 5 struck in copper.
13. MULE of Obverse 8 with Obverse 7. Bolen Mule No.14. 5 struck in copper.
14. MULE of Reverse 2 with Obverse 4. Unlisted by Bolen and probably struck by Edwards. The dies are obviously defaced and partially restored.

Other mules also exist combined with Bolen's Store Cards and unlisted both by Bolen and Johnson.

EDWARD'S COPIES

Very little is known of Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York. His name appears regularly amongst the buyers in the sales catalogues of the 1860's—a fact which unquestionably placed him in the ranks of serious collectors of the day. His own collection was catalogued by Edward Cogan and sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in October 1865, shortly after his death. None of his copies, incidentally, appeared in the sale. The authority for his responsibility in striking and/or issuing copies rests with W. Elliot Woodward and Ed Frossard in the case of the Half Cent, and with Edward Cogan for the Immune Columbia which is illustrated by Crosby on Plate X.



COPY



ORIGINAL

Even. 5.45 g is correct

1. HALF CENT 1796. 12 pieces struck; 4.85 grams; genuine 5.05 grams. Bushnell 2768. In the Francis S. Hoffman collection sold in New York during a four-day sale in April 1866, Woodward has this to say about lot 944: "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in

London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." The piece in this sale, incidentally, was purchased by Crosby for \$5.50.

2. IMMUNE COLUMBIA/NOVA CONSTELLATIO

- a) The reverse of Edwards' die has the lowest star pointing directly between V and A of NOVA, whereas the star of the genuine tends to point toward V.
- b) The space between the C of COLUMBIA and the head is wider on the genuine than on the copy.
- c) There is no ground line visible on Crosby's illustration of Edwards' copy.

Note: The writer has been unable to procure a specimen of the Edwards copy for illustration and weight.

DICKESON COPIES

Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882) was best known for his *American Numismatic Manual* published in Philadelphia in 1859. Although a doctor of medicine, most of his years were spent in the study of antiquities and archaeology.



COPY



ORIGINAL

1. SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING. Copper-Nickel, copper, brass, white-metal. This piece comes muled with various store cards and medals. Although Crosby called this a Robinson piece and others attributed it to Idler, it remained for Woodward to give Dickeson credit for issuing this copy. It was struck, probably in Philadelphia, in the 1850's.



COPY



ORIGINAL

2. CONTINENTAL DOLLAR 1776. Copper, tin, and according to Haseltine, also 50 specimens in silver. Struck as a souvenir for the Centennial of 1876, this piece, like the preceding, cannot deceive. Years later, in the twentieth century, Thomas L. Elder acquired the dies.

3.25	2764	1795. Same variety. Very good. Rare.	
1.50	2765	1795. Thick planchet; plain edge. Variety to above. Planchet cracked. Uncirculated. Traces of bright red. Very weak impression.	
1.70	2766	1795. Thin planchet; plain edge. Fine. Light olive.	
3.50	2767	1795. Thin planchet. Bold impression. Extremely fine. Light olive. Rare. See plate.	
8.75	2768	1796. Edwards' counterfeit die. Uncirculated. Sharp, beautiful impression. Extremely rare. After his decease the die and any specimens remaining were destroyed.	
13.00	2769	1797. Thin planchet. Uncirculated. Beautiful light olive. A splendid specimen. Exceedingly rare. See plate.	
65	2770	1797. Thick planchet. Good. Rare.	
75	2771	1800. Extremely fine, olive color. Scarce.	
1.25	2772	1802 over 1800, as all are. Good. Rare.	
5	2773	1803. Very good. Scarce.	
40	2774	1804. Uncirculated. Light olive.	
5	2775	1805. Very good. Scarce.	
35	2776	1806. Uncirculated. Bright red.	
35	2777	1806. Uncirculated. Bright red.	
5	2778	1806. Extremely fine. Light olive.	
1.60	2779	1807. Extremely fine. Light olive. Seldom seen thus.	
2.10	2780	1808. Uncirculated. Light olive. Rare.	
1.00	2781	1809. Uncirculated. Sharp, even impression. *Steel color, without a blemish. A splendid specimen. Rare in this state. See plate.	
45	2782	1810. Very good, nearly fine. Scarce.	
60	2783	1811. Good. Slight puncture on obv. Rare.	
22	2784	1826. Uncirculated. Bright red. Scarce.	
25	2785	1828. Twelve stars. Fine. Scarce.	
17	2786	1828. Thirteen stars. Uncirculated. Bright red.	
5	2787	1828. Thirteen stars. Uncirculated. Steel color.	2 pieces.
10	2788	1829. 1832, 1834. Very fine. Light olive.	3 pieces.
1	2789	1831. Electrotpe. Very fine.	
1.70	2790	1833. Proof. Obv. bright red. Rev. steel color. Rare.	
25	2791	1833. Uncirculated. Bright red.	
12	2792	1835. Uncirculated. Bright red.	
18.50	2793	1836. Original. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare.	
12.10	2794	1841. Original. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare.	
15.75	2795	1843. Original. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare.	
18.00	2796	1844. Original. Proof. Light olive color. Extremely rare.	
15.50	2797	1846. Original. Proof. Light olive color. Extremely rare.	
5.00	2798	1847. Restrike. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare.	
15.50	2799	1848. Original. Beautiful proof. Extremely rare.	
19	2800	1849. 50, 51, 53. Uncirculated. Light olive.	6 pieces.
20	2801	1851. Uncirculated.	2 pieces.
19.25	2802	1852. Beautiful proof. Original. Extremely rare.	
13	2803	1853. Uncirculated. Bright red.	

B3

CATALOGUE
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
AMERICAN
COINS AND MEDALS

OF THE LATE
CHARLES I. BUSHNELL, ESQ.

OF NEW YORK.

CATALOGUED BY
S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
PHILADELPHIA,

AND TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
MESSRS. BANGS & CO.

Nos. 739 & 741 Broadway, New York,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the
20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th of June,

1882,

Commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., on each day.

- 25 942 1795 Thick planchet, very good for this variety, scarce.
- 20 943 1795 Thin planchet, very fine indeed, rare.
- 20 944 1796 One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it
fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in
the country; the dies were destroyed since the death
of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck
from them, with the exception of twelve purchased
from him, his statement being that they were bought
in London. It now appears that the dies were made to
order in New York city. (B1)
- 20 945 1797 Very good indeed for this date; seldom found so fine.
- 20 946 1797 Nearly equal to the last.
- 30 947 1800 Fine.
- 20 948 1802 Very fine indeed; from the Chambers collection: the
best ever offered at a public sale.
- 175 949 1802 Very good for date, which is seldom found fine.
- 5 950 1803 Good.
- 5 951 1803 Equally good.
- 5 952 1804 Very good.
- 5 953 1804 About like the last.
- 10 954 1805 Very good.
- 15 955 1805 Better than the last.
- 20 956 1805 Equally fine.
- 20 957 1806 Bright, uncirculated, scarce.
- 15 958 1806 Another equally good, scarce.
- 15 959 1807 Very good for date.
- 10 960 1808 Very good for date, which is seldom found fine.
- 10 961 1808 Equally good.
- 65 962 1808 Doubly struck, giving to the head a most grotesque
appearance; from the Bertsch collection.
- 10 963 1809 Uncirculated.
- 10 964 1809 Uncirculated.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

OF
FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, Esq.,
OF NEW YORK.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
IN NEW YORK CITY,

*On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 24, 25,
26 and 27, 1866, at the Book Trade-Sale Rooms of*

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
498 BROADWAY.

SALE WILL COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT PRECISELY SIX AND
A HALF O'CLOCK.

Coins on Exhibition each day at 10½ A. M.

CATALOGUE BY W. ELLIOT WOODWARD.

Orders for the sale will be faithfully executed by EDWARD COGAN, Esq., 101 William St., N. Y.; by the Auctioneers; or W. ELLIOT WOODWARD, Roxbury, Mass.

NEW YORK:
PRESS OF J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
1866.

6/15/88

Dear Ted,

Thanks for your article on the famous 1796 Fake. Walter sure covers it with a lot of 3rd hand info but forth as the Gospel! It's nice to see something so scholarly on the subject, which was first illustrated in my 2nd edition.

My Health Problems Continue.. My angioplasty ended when I had a Heart attack. I won't go into all the complications.. I have been forced to retire from work. 4 years before I planned but I guess this is life!

Thanks for Writing.

Rogers

- Mehl 6/12/51 lot 12 "... an entirely different die... reverse is also of a slightly different die... from the Dr. Allenburger Collection and formerly from S.H. Chapman."

Also lot 402 in ^{MEHL'S} Allenburger Sale 3/23/48
 " Variety with pole. Plain edge, as all are....
 One of the best known specimens of this the rarest date Half-Cent. Purchased by Dr. Allenburger from S.H. Chapman many years ago. "

In neither catalogue did Mr. Mehl trouble himself to mention that the coin was a forgery made about sixty-five years after the date it bore, although this fact had been mentioned by earlier cataloguers ~~about~~ from the time specimens first appeared.

- B1 • Hoffman Collection, Woodward April 24-7, 1866 lot 944
 • ^{Samp & Co's} Uncirculated @ \$5.50 (to Crosby)
- B3 • Bushnell Sale, catalogued by the Chapmans June 20-4, 1882
 lot 2768 Uncirculated @ 8.75
- B2 • Logan, Root ^{Dec 16-18, 1878} lot 391 Uncirculated @ 5.00 (+ to Lepperts)

4/30/08

Dr. Edwards Copies

- ↓
- Ray Rouse : Heritage Fun Sale 1/13/05
lot 6959 89.4 gr. [Same as below, spot over 9]
 - ? ANR 4/30/06 #607 Scratch from
~~low lock~~ low lock to dentil at 7:30 #8625
76.9 gr. 24.2 mm
 - Bullwore 12/4/05 Lot 415 (photo?) Tony T
paid 15.5 and reoffered at 18K
"Red and brown gem" Marks three right
branches of Y 74.4 gr.
- ↑
- Boys Town Bowers & Harana 3/5/98 Lot 78
Spot over 9 89.3 gr 24.4 mm
from estate of T.E. Leon MS 65 BN
 - Russ Butcher's 76.9 gr.
 - Conn State library 5.0 g 24 mm Inv. #6271
per Harvey Stack 2/28/94 "My associate,
curator at Yale, went over " EF 45 per Del Bland
from EF Mitchellson 1913
 - 50's or 60's A.J. Fink to Dave Bowers and returned
 - Dave cut up another one.

- 7/58 Penn - Ohio Convention #11/6 Leo A Young
"unc, brown, choice" from Del Bland

Catalogued by Edward Cogan
Sale Dec 16, 17, 18 - 1878 in New York.

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U. S. CENTS.

100344	1841	Another impression. Uncirculated. Olive color	Cogan
70345	1842	Large date. Uncirculated. Dark olive color	Lord
65346	1842	Large date. Uncirculated. Light olive color	Carter
500347	1842	Small date. Proof impression. Slight spot of corrosion	Cogan
310348	1843	Fine proof impression. Very scarce	Smith
45349	1843	Date partly under the bust. Dark olive color. Fine	Lord
110350	1843	Date under the bust. Rev. large legend. Uncirculated. Black	Shaw
260351	1844	Fine proof impression. Very rare and desirable	Pamela
125352	1844	Another impression. Uncirculated. Dark olive. Scarce	Shaw
100353	1844	Another impression. Red color. Nearly uncirculated	Cogan
400354	1845	Fine proof impression. Very rare and desirable	Smith
80355	1845	Uncirculated. Red color. Scarce	Shaw
138356	1845	Another impression. Uncirculated	Cogan
250357	1846	Fine proof. Very rare and desirable	Pamela
27358	1846	Two impressions. Fine. Barely circulated. Scarce	Carter
1450359	1847	Fine proof impression. Very rare and desirable	Pamela
50360	1847	Fine bright red uncirculated impression. Scarce	Cogan
325361	1848	Fine proof impression. Rare and desirable	Smith
85362	1848	Bright red uncirculated impression. Scarce	Cogan
60363	1848	Another impression. As fine as the preceding	Shaw
15364	1848	Another impression. Uncirculated. A trifle smeared	Cogan
325365	1849	Proof impression. Not quite equal to the other proofs.	Hagell
75366	1849	Fine uncirculated impression. Scarce	Shaw
160367	1850	Fine proof impression. Rare and desirable	Shaw
15368	1850	Nearly uncirculated. Stars a little flattened	Cogan
10369	1851	Fine Cent. A little smeared	"
500370	1852	Fine proof. Rare and desirable	"
25371	1852	Very fine red uncirculated Cent	Shaw
20372	1852	Another impression. Nearly as fine	"
700373	1853	Proof impression. Very scarce	Cogan
20374	1853	Stars a little rubbed. Uncirculated, and red color	Shaw
150375	1854	Proof impression. Good and scarce	Cogan
150376	1855	Slanting date. Fine proof impression	Franklin
80377	1855	Slanting date. Proof polish. Fine	Lord

U. S. CENTS.

17

20378	1855	Straight date. Red and uncirculated	Shaw
130379	1856	Fine proof. Rare	Carter
20380	1856	Uncirculated impression. Red and fine	Cogan
220381	1857	Small date. Proof impression. Fine and rare	Franklin
35382	1857	Small date. Two impressions. Uncirculated. Red and nearly so	Shaw
35383	1857	Large date. Fine impression. Red color	Cogan

U. S. HALF CENTS.

1600384	1793	A very beautiful uncirculated Half Cent. Very rare in this condition and very desirable	Cogan
450385	1793	Another impression. A little rubbed on the cheek and hair, but very good and scarce	Hagell
225386	1794	A fine impression. Barely circulated. Scarce	"
185387	1794	Another. A variety. Head rubbed, but good	"
1000388	1795	Thick planchet. Two Hundred for a Dollar, on the edge. Unusually good impression. Barely circulated. Scarce	Cogan
90389	1795	Thin planchet. Very weakly struck. Reverse cracked. Barely fair	"
2000390	1796	The head rubbed, but Liberty and date fair. Even in this condition it will be desirable for many collections	Shaw
500391	1796	Another impression. A beautiful uncirculated piece, from the Edwards dies. I believe about twelve were circulated, and I destroyed all that were in the possession of the late Dr. Edwards, at the time of his death.	Lefferts
2700392	1797	A very beautiful impression, perfectly uncirculated, and exceedingly rare. Broad milling on the edge	Cogan
425393	1797	Another uncirculated impression as regards the whole face of the coin. The die cracked exactly opposite the figure 1. The date closer together. The milling on the edge a trifle irregular, but a very desirable piece	Hagell
170394	1800	A very fine impression. Almost uncirculated and scarce	Cogan
105395	1800	Another impression. Nearly as fine	Pengman
350396	1802	A good impression of this rare date. Better than usual	Whitman
50397	1803	A fair impression, but rather scarce	Cogan
20398	1804	A very good impression	"

105399	1805	A very fine impression. Nearly uncirculated and scarce	Randall
70400	1805	Another impression, nearly as fine	"
70401	1806	Red color. Nearly uncirculated	Cogan
27402	1806	Another fine impression. Dark olive color	Strasser
50403	1807	A better impression than usually found	Cogan
40404	1809	An uncirculated impression	"
10405	1809	Another impression. Fair	Weed
190406	1810	A fine impression and very scarce	Cogan
425407	1811	A good impression and very scarce	Scott
460408	1811	Another impression. Struck from the dies while in the possession of the late Mr. Mickley, but which have within the last few weeks been repurchased, (not seized, as has been stated in the papers), by the Government, and destroyed; making the few that have been struck very desirable	Cogan
5409	1826	Fine impression, but black color	Weed
6410	1826	Two impressions. Fine and barely circulated	Strasser
5411	1828	Very fine impression. Red color	Weed
7412	1828	Another impression. Same condition and color	Penman
5413	1828	Another impression. More circulated	Chapman
13414	1828	Five stars facing. Very fine for date. Scarce	Strasser
55415	1829	Two impressions. Both fine	Randall
116416	1831	Beautiful proof impression. Exceedingly scarce. Desirable	Lefferts
15417	1832	Uncirculated impression. Scarce	Star
10418	1832	Two impressions. Fair and fine	Nowell
15419	1833	Beautiful proof impression. Olive color. Rare	Strasser
5420	1833	Uncirculated impression	Weed
2421	1833	Another, about the same	Clay
12422	1834	Uncirculated impression	Strasser
5423	1834	Another, nearly as fine	Penman
25424	1835	Uncirculated impression. Scarce. Red color	Cogan
5425	1835	Uncirculated impression. Light olive color	Weed
3426	1835	Two impressions. Both fine	Strasser
106427	1836	Proof impression. Extremely scarce	Lefferts
75428	1837	Half Cent's worth of pure Copper. Uncirculated	Hagelstine

40429	1837	Half Cent's worth of pure Copper. Barely fair	Hagelstine
800430	1840	Proof impression. Very scarce	Lefferts
020431	1841	Proof impression	"
650432	1842	Proof impression	Cogan
750433	1843	Proof impression. Original dies. Very scarce	Hagelstine
820434	1843	Proof impression. Original dies. Very scarce	"
825435	1844	Proof impression	"
1025436	1845	Proof impression	"
725437	1846	Proof impression	Lefferts
725438	1846	Proof impression	Hagelstine
060439	1847	Proof impression	Cogan
025440	1848	Proof impression	Lefferts
25441	1849	Large date. Uncirculated impression	Nowell
1350442	1849	Small date. Proof impression. Original dies. Very rare	Cogan
15443	1850	Fine impression	Nowell
5444	1851	Fine impression	Weed
050445	1852	Proof impression. Rare	Dr. Arthur
5446	1853	Fine impression	Clay
10447	1854	Fine impression	Scott
7448	1854	Fine impression. Bronzed	Weed
110449	1855	Proof impression. Very rare	Haines
112450	1855	Proof impression. Very rare	Barber
15451	1855	Two uncirculated pieces	Strasser
10452	1856	Two impressions. Both fine	Randall
525453	1857	Fine bronzed proof. Very fine and scarce	Cogan

FOREIGN THALERS, CROWNS, &c.

A very fine assortment.

200454	John Frederick II., Duke of Saxony. Head to right, in armor. Rev. "Landgr. Thuring," &c. Helmeted shield. Good. No date	Chapman
380455	1550 "Albert D. G. Marchio Brandenb." Head to left. Rev. A cross with five shields. "Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos." Fair and scarce	Randall